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THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK IN JAPAN.

A BANKER'S REVIEW.

"Early recovery of Japanese industry is not to be expected." This was the conclusion drawn by the Governor of the Industrial Bank of Japan from the facts of the present situation, as he outlined them in a speech before a meeting of the bank's shareholders.

The first half of 1931, following the marked depression of 1930, witnessed a striking reduction in the demand for commodities, said Mr. Hijikata. At the end of the period the storage cargo of Japan amounted to 20,000,000 packages in round numbers, of a value of ¥5,500,000. Compared with the end of 1930 there was a decrease of 13,000,000 packages and of ¥300,000,000. Some commodities registered advances mainly on that account.

"However," remarked the Governor, "this was only a passing turn of events. Manufacturing industries were not stimulated. At this moment when the shifting of cargo is kept up because of internal consumption and by some negative re-trenchment measures, and not because of any demand from abroad, no early recovery of Japanese industry can be expected."

During the first half of the year industry dropped new enterprises and refrained from going beyond the conservative extension of old enterprises. An increase in readjustment liquidation was noted in the industrial development of the period. New incorporations showed a decrease of ¥1,074,000,000. The extension of old enterprises absorbed larger capital, but this was mainly effected to readjust business and not enlarge it. Corporations in liquidation on the other hand numbered 932. More than a hundred companies drew on their capital for readjustment.

Turning to the bank's own business the Governor observed that the bank did its utmost to help in the readjustment of industrial enterprises and the new advance for the six-month period amounted to no less than ¥77,370,000. He also reported that the bank's own readjustment, which was started August, 1931, following the bank's failure to collect a bad loan to a gold mine operator, was completed during the term.

The report was received with hearty approval by the meeting. The bank's gross revenue reached ¥88,780,000.

LIQUOR AND TOBACCO DUTIES IN THE STRAITS.

Under the caption "The Government Acta" the *Straits Times* writes:—

We really do not know whether we ought to heave a sigh of relief or utter a groan of despair. So we submit our perplexity to the public. We have here a Government over which we have no control and which shows every possible sign of being highly content with itself. The trade and industry of Malaya have been tumbling to pieces and we have sometimes pleaded with the Government to wake up and do something, and at other times we have railed at it for doing nothing. But we have pleaded and we have railed in vain—unless indeed the action of the Legislative Council on Monday is an answer to our importunities. Our trade has dropped by over fifty per cent. There are hundreds of thousands of acres of cultivated land profligate—and the Government has met the situation by increasing taxation! Thank goodness we need not drink unless we like and though we must smoke or go crazy, we can eschew cigars and take comfort in a red hot briar. But it seems to be rather less than a heroic measure to tax our luxuries when hundreds of us are hard put to for more necessities. Not a voice was raised either in praise or condemnation of the Government's remedy for ruin. In sombre silence the motion of the Attorney-General was allowed to pass. It is, perhaps, no more than the thin end of a thick wedge. Such are the local conditions that we shall neither drink nor smoke ourselves into solvency. Our far-seeing Government has done wonders these past few years. It has heaped up expenditure freely. We have made protests about directors general of this and that and the other, but the fat appointments have been confirmed and we shall have to pay for them. Presently, it will be found that double duties on liquor and tobacco are not enough, and there will be proposals to turn the screw of the income-tax with a strong hand. As income falls, taxes will rise—it is a bright prospect. Actually, we do not grudge the Government anything it can make out of liquor or tobacco, but it strikes one as just a little grotesque that this is really the only thing our Government has done to meet the desperate situation created by the great slump.

THE RUBBER SHARE MARKET

Fraser's weekly report (Singapore), dated August 10th, says:—Rubber shares remain more or less unchanged with ready buyers of shares in those companies which show a strong cash position. Lunas were taken at \$8.20, Kedahs \$2.15. Chagileas from 55 cents up to 65 cents, closing somewhat easier. Ulu Benuts came to business at 15 cents with buyers over. Teluk Ansona made \$3 and are still in good demand. Indragiris were placed round \$4, Bassett's 70 cents and there are buyers of Malakoff's, Soudais, Ulu Pandans, United Balacass and Tapanas at quotations.

Macphail's weekly report says:—Chagileas are steady at 57 cents. Ulu Benuts have buyers at slightly under 20 cents, but sellers are not disposed to sell. Ulu Pandans are enquired for and could be placed at 95 cents. Mentakabs have small buyers round 12 cents. Pajams have buyers at \$4.85 sellers asking \$4.95, at which figure business has been done. Ayer Panas have sellers at \$6. Lunas are offering at \$8.10.

CHINA AND THE PACIFIC. HER PLACE AMONG ASIATIC POWERS.

The following letter is given prominence in a recent issue of *The Times*:—
SIR, The very noteworthy statement made on the 11th inst. by the Prime Minister regarding Far Eastern and Pacific policy was listened to by all friends of China with deep feelings of thankfulness that at last the British Government was not lagging behind its attempts to revive an ancient friendship which for 60 years prior to the Anglo-Japanese Treaty was the cornerstone of British policy in the Far East, and which in terms of trade has been the means of keeping us in the forefront in Asia.

I feel, however, that there was one point which was dealt with in a manner not quite satisfactory if a final and abiding settlement is to-day desired. I refer to the passage in which the Prime Minister, after very wisely emphasizing the necessity of friendship and co-operation with Japan, went on to say that "this friendship harmonizes with the influence and activities of the two greatest Asiatic Powers and thus constitutes an essential safeguard to the well-being of the British Empire and the peace of the Far East," adding that the preservation of the "open door" in China and the peaceful progress of the Chinese people were also great objects. It would seem to me that there is in this last sentence the germ of a dangerous misunderstanding, because it is based on the assumption that there are only two great Asiatic Powers—Britain and Japan—and that China is a great mansion of the never-closed doors.

It is a mere question of time for China with her vast and partially warlike population to depart from the purely quiescent and pacific rôle which the words of the Prime Minister seem to assign to her, unless there is a complete end made to-day and for ever of military groups in the Far East.—Yours truly,

H. LENOX STARRS,
Adviser to the Chinese Government.
Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue,
W.C., July 15th.

JAPANESE OFFICER TO BECOME BANDIT LEADER.

To assume the leadership of a gang of mounted bandits in Manchuria, an officer of the Japanese Army has been placed on the retired list at his own request and has departed for Korea, according to a sensational story published by the *Nichi Nichi*. The officer is Lieut. Colonel Ichi Inouye, who played a prominent part in putting down the bandit raids in the Hunan district on the northern border of Korea last fall.

The *Nichi Nichi* says that in this new project of his he is to be supported by a number of young Japanese officers who are dissatisfied with the continental policies of the Japanese Government, and who plan to leave the service and engage in some mysterious free-lancing enterprise in Manchuria which is calculated in the long run to advance the interests of Japan on the Asiatic continent as the militarists see them.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce & de Navigation d'Extrême Orient, in their report dated Saigon, August 10th, state:—

Since the beginning of this month the demand from Java has stopped suddenly; and there has been no enquiry from Europe or the Far East.

According to information received from Hongkong, the market at that end is rather depressed and export to that destination has slackened considerably.

Prices here have slightly decreased, but arrivals of paddy from the interior are small, so the future is very uncertain.

The total amount of rice exported from January 1st to August 1st, 1931, is 821,950 tons against 592,933 tons in 1930.

We quote to-day:—White Saigon rice, No. 2 sifted, Japan quality, Hongkong, \$6.70 per picul, f.o.b. Saigon, for September shipment.

DESTRUCTION OF GERMAN WEAPONS.

The latest returns—up to the middle of June—of German disarmament show the following results:—

Thirty-two thousand seven hundred and ninety-six guns have been surrendered, of which 31,877 have been destroyed. This figure does not include under construction destroyed and those handed in at the Armistice, and captured during the preceding weeks, which make a grand total of 51,327. Thirty million loaded shells have been destroyed, leaving a balance of three million. Ten thousand eight hundred minenwerfer have been surrendered, and 10,200 destroyed. Machine-guns handed over number 81,000, of which 72,000 have been destroyed; 3,800,000 rifles and carbines have been surrendered, of which 3,655,000 have been destroyed. Of small-arms ammunition, 420,000,000 have been surrendered, and 300,000,000 destroyed.—*Reuter*.

THE VALUE OF GOOD SIGHT

cannot be over-estimated. Sight stands for everything that is valuable or enjoyable in life. You cannot tell if your eyes are right; you may see well yet have defective eyes. If you wish to have your eyes tested, the Refracting Room of The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Refracting and Manufacturing Opticians—the most competent optical establishment in South China—is located in 53, Queen's Road, Central, at your service. They have the equipment to test your eyes accurately. Testing the sight and fitting glasses is their specialty.—*Adv.*

WORLD THEATRE.

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a Super-Serial in 15 Episodes.

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Various Episodes of the above Super-Serial will be screened at EVERY THURSDAY'S MATINEE at 5.15 p.m.

This afternoon, the 18th inst. at 5.15 p.m. Episodes 1 & 2 will be screened. On Friday and Saturday next, the 19th & 20th inst. "LOYALTY," the powerful Melo-Drama, will be screened at 5.15 p.m.

Special Matinees for children, showing Super-Serial picture—Every Monday and Thursday only at 5.15 p.m.

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Dress Circle ... 20 cts.
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This offer expires to-day August 18th.

We are giving you the benefit of it for another day.

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COATINGS, INDIGO
AND BLACK SERGES
GREY FLANNELS
CREAM TWEEDS
CRICKET FLANNELS
SUPERB and UNIFORM CLOTHS

IN CASE LOTS, single pieces

or short lengths
(any length out).

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"DAISY" BRAND ... \$1.45 per lb.
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"PASTRY" ... \$1.15 " "

CHEESE

GOUDA (Full Cream) ... \$1.25 per lb.
AUSTRALIAN CHEDDAR ... \$1.00 per lb.
PICNIC (own make) ... \$0.50 a jar.
COULNMIE (own make) ... \$0.40 per pat.

FISH

FILLETS ... 80 cts. per lb.
HADDOCKS ... 70 cts. per lb.
KIPPERS ... 60 cts. per lb.
RED HERRINGS ... 30 cts. per lb.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.

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WHY SHOULD
ONE DRINK

No. 10
WHISKY?

BECAUSE
ONE OUGHT.

HA! HA!

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INTIMATIONS

IN THE CONSULAR COURT OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AT
SWATOW, CHINA.

In re Estate of ALBERT L. WATERS
deceased.
CAUSE NO. 1
ESTATE NO. 1.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

PURSUANT to an Order of said Court,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all
persons having claims against the Estate of
ALBERT L. WATERS, deceased, to present
the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned, at
Swatow, China, on or before January 27th,
1922, and all persons owing debts to said
deceased are hereby notified to make payment
of the same in due course to the undersigned.
P. D. KINCAID,
Administrator.

Swatow, China, July 29th, 1921. 1248

P. & O. S. N. CO.

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STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUS-
TRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS
& LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for Australia,
Persian Gulf, Continental, American,
and South African Ports.

THE Steamship "DUNERA," Captain
Walker, carrying His Majesty's Mail,
will be despatched from this Port on or about
SATURDAY, the 20th August, 1921, taking
Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.
Junk and Valuable and Tea for Italy, France
and London (under arrangement) will be
transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer
proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 8
p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and
value of all packages are required.

For further particulars apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE

& CO.

Agents. Hongkong, July 14th, 1921. 119

PREPAID "WANTED"
ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for

Born OK, XX, LM, LN, LR, LT, LU,
LW, MA, MK, A, 50.

FOR SALE.—DRUMS for Orchestra on
sale. Two Strong Drums made of
Copper, in C-G. Complete with stands and
drumsticks. Price \$60.00 each. Reply to Box
MR, c/o Daily Press Office. 104

HOUSE or FLAT (preferably furnished)
on Peak or higher levels wanted by
Married Couple, from October or November.
Write C, c/o Daily Press Office. 105

WANTED.—Competent STENO-
GRAPHER with knowledge of filing.
Apply Box MN, c/o Daily Press Office. 95

WANTED.—Married Couple require
small FURNISHED FLAT or
Apartments, Mid-level or Peak. Willing to
share small house. Apply Box MI, c/o Daily
Press Office. 98

WANTED TO RENT.—GODOWN at
Waterfront on long lease. Letters
with particulars about location etc. Box MB,
c/o Daily Press Office. 102

FOR SALE.—TWO SPANIEL PUPPIES
and TWO POINTER PUPPIES three
months old pure bred. Apply to W. J. KERR,
Fauling Golf Club. 104

FOR SALE.—4 STEWART TERRACE,
Peak.—Apply to H. E. POLLOCK, Princes
Buildings. 97

FOR SALE.—ONE LEVIS MOTOR-
CYCLE, just arrived, latest Model, two
Speed Gear, 276. Apply Box ML, c/o Daily
Press Office. 91

TO LET.—"HAZLEDINE" 53, Robinson
Road with Tennis Court. Apply COM-
PRADORE DEPT., Jardine, Matheson & Co.
101

WANTED.

A NURSE for a girl aged 3½ years, at the
Peak.
Apply by letter to—
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Care of Daily Press Office.
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TO LET.

GODOWN at Yau-mati.
For particulars apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMA-
TION CO. LTD. 1148

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MARINE LOT of 20240 Square Feet with
Commodious Godown thereon at San
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Book on "Dog Diseases and How to Feed"
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A. WAGES DISPUTE.

VERDICT FOR THE MAISON LILY.

In the Summary Court, yesterday,
before the Puisne Judge (Mr. J. R.
Wood), the action was concluded in
which Madame Lily Nègre, trading as
the Maison Lily, Des Vaux Road, sued
six Chinese tailors for money advanced
to them, and they counter-claimed, alleg-
ing that money was due to them under an
agreement to pay 30 per cent. increase
of wages.

Mr. Webster represented Madame
Nègre, and Mr. Rowan the Chinese
tailors.

Madame Nègre gave evidence that
when the Chinese Dressmakers Workers'
Guild presented the demand for higher
wages last December, she brought it to
the notice of her Chinese staff and they
repudiated it. They were drawing very
high wages at that time and agreed that
the Guild's efforts to obtain higher wages
were not necessary in their case. Madame
Nègre declared that she had never
agreed to pay wages on the Guild
scale. It was not until six months
later, when she endeavoured, by stop-
pages, to reduce the tailors' liabilities
to her that trouble occurred and the
claim for higher wages was put forward.

Miss Maggie Nuttall, accountant at
the Maison Lily, gave similar evidence.

In giving judgment, His Honour said:

In this case, Madame Nègre is the plain-
tiff, and six men who have been in her
employment as tailors, and are now on
strike, are the defendants. Her claim
against them is a claim to a balance due
from each of them on his loan account.
The balance claimed is the balance due
after the deduction of all payments pay-
able by the plaintiff to the defendants
in respect of their working account up
to, and including, June 30th. These
claims, as amended during the hearing,
have been admitted and, so far as the
claims themselves, judgment must be
entered for the plaintiff in each case,
with costs.

In respect of each case, the defendant
has filed a counter-claim and these are
based on an alleged agreement between
the parties—said to be a verbal agree-
ment and made December 22nd, last—
under which the defendants became
entitled to an increased rate of pay. The
plaintiff denies the existence of the
agreement and, in entering judgment on
the counter claims, I have to elect whether
to accept the story told by three
of the defendants in the witness-box or
the story told by Madame Nègre.

The defendants have given evidence
that they were promised certain in-
creases of pay and that, on February
2nd, this year, it was agreed between
themselves and the plaintiff that monies
due in respect of these increases should
be first applied to the reduction of their
liabilities under the loan account. Ac-
cording to their case, no difference of
opinion arose between themselves and
their employer until their loan account
became in credit to themselves. They
state that when they made their demand
in respect of this credit the difference
of opinion arose which resulted in these
proceedings.

Madame Nègre states that her re-
lations with her staff had been entirely
friendly; that they were friendly in
December last; that, during December,
a demand was made upon her by the
Guild of Working Ladies' Dressmakers;
that when the demand was made she
approached her staff and expressed
themselves satisfied to continue on the
arrangements previously ruling. She
never undertook to pay increased rates
of pay and has, in fact, not paid them.
In her evidence, she stated that no dis-
agreement arose between herself and her
staff until June. She then decided to
reduce the outstanding liabilities of her
staff in their loan account, with the re-
sult that they left her employment and
have made the demands which appear in
the counter-claims.

Having seen the witnesses in the box,
my impression is that the relations be-
tween the staff and Madame Nègre have,
in fact, been friendly. I accept Madame
Nègre's statement that, during December,
her staff were not anxious to fall into
line with the plans of their Guild. I
believe that Madame Nègre is speaking
the truth, and that the witnesses from
her Chinese staff are saying what is un-
true, as to the existence of complaint.
I find that no complaints were made by
the staff, until disputes arose, in June.
And not merely have I got my own
impressions of the witnesses to go upon,
but I note, also, that in the wages book
of the employees, where the loan account
is kept—the employees have themselves
signed the book where credit was noted
up, in reduction of their loans, and I
think it unlikely, if they had agreed
that this 30 per cent. increase of wages
claimed should be applied to the reduc-
tion of their loans, that they should not
have insisted on a signed entry being
made in their account to this effect.

My position, therefore, is to believe the
evidence of the plaintiff and disbelieve
the evidence given on behalf of the de-
fendants. Judgment is entered for Madame
Nègre on the claims, and on the counter-
claims, with costs.

Mr. Rowan applied for an order that
payment might be made by instalments
and Mr. Webster said the plaintiff fully
realized that the defendants could not
pay the money all at once. She would
consent to any reasonable instalments.
It was decided that the amount of the
instalments should be fixed in Chambers.

BATTILING WITH A TYPHOON
STEAMER'S HAZARDOUS VOYAGE.PASSENGERS' TRIBUTE TO CAPTAIN'S
SERVICES.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Aki Maru* had a
rough passage from Nagasaki to Hong-
kong. She reached here on Tuesday. A
typhoon was encountered in the East
China Sea and for two days and nights
the steamer fought the elements at their
worst. The Captain and officers had no
respite from duty for 48 hours. The
vessel was driven 85 miles out of her
course and was barely able to maintain
a speed of 12 knots an hour. There was
considerable danger, at one time, of being
driven ashore.

An unusual feature of the typhoon.
Captain Miyazawa (who is in command)
states was the slowness with which the
disturbance moved, travelling at a rate
estimated at five miles an hour. The
typhoon was thought to be 600 miles wide
and the steamer sixty miles from its
center. The maximum velocity of the
wind is estimated at 128 miles an hour.
The following readings of the barometer,
supplied by the Captain, will interest
nautical readers. It will be noted that
the lowest figure reached was 28.74, a re-
markably low pressure.

August 12th	Noon	29.57	6	10.9
	4 p.m.	29.48	7	11.3
	8 p.m.	29.44	5	10.7
	M. N.	29.30	9	10.8
	13th 4 a.m.	29.10	10	7.5
	8 a.m.	28.96	11	7.8
	Noon	28.74	12	2.0
	4 p.m.	28.60	12	2.7
	8 p.m.	29.10	12	3.0
	M. N.	29.15	12	3.2
	4 a.m.	29.16	12	7.5
	8 a.m.	29.22	12	7.7
	Noon	29.29	12	7.3

The passengers, who had to spend the
time below, and who behaved very credit-
ably during a typhoon which the Captain
says was the worst in his 23 years' ex-
perience, have placed on record their
appreciation of the way in which the ship
was handled and brought safely to port.
The letter, signed by all the passengers,
is as follows:—

At Sea,
August 15th, 1921.

To Captain K. Miyazawa,

S.S. *Aki Maru*.

DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned pas-
sengers on the above mail steamer on
its 63rd outward voyage, beg to tender
to you and the officers and crew under
your command our grateful and sincere
thanks for the able manner with which
you controlled this ship in the terrible
typhoon through which we have just
passed, a storm which we believe
was as bad as any experienced for many
years.

While we appreciate to the fullest
degree the excellent sea going qualities
possessed by this ship, we are cogni-
sant of the fact that had it not been
for your wonderful display of seamanship,
the dangers just passed through
would have been considerably greater.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

CHINA AND THE U.S.

Mr. Hurd, in the House of Commons,
on July 13th, asked the Postmaster-
General whether the Chinese Govern-
ment has entered into an agreement with
the American General Electric Company
and the Radio Corporation for the erec-
tion of high-power stations in China
which will bring Washington into direct
communication with Peking; whether he
is aware that by this means the 600 daily
newspapers of China will be provided
with a cheap and steady flow of world
news through American channels; and
what comparable British news services
will be available in the Far East under
the British Government's scheme.

Mr. Kellaway (in a written reply):
The question of wireless telegraphy in
China is at present the subject of
diplomatic communications between his
Majesty's Government and the Chinese
and other Governments concerned. I
understand that no such agreement as
that referred to by the hon. member is
in existence; but I would point out
that the receipt in China of news sent
out by wireless stations in other coun-
tries depends upon the existence in
China of suitable receiving stations, and
not of high-power stations capable of
transmitting to other countries. If
such receiving stations exist, they would
be able to receive from stations of the
proposed Imperial Chain—e.g., Hong-
kong, Singapore, and possibly India—in
the same way as from stations in other
countries.

MURDER IN JERUSALEM.

AN ENGLISHWOMAN'S TERRIBLE
FATE.

One of the most cherished spots in
Jerusalem—in some ways even more so
than the Church of the Holy Sepulchre
—is the Garden Tomb which lies just
outside the Damascus Gate.

On June 8th, British residents were
horrified to hear that the Curator of the
Tomb, an old woman named Miss Lomax,
had been brutally murdered. It was
reported on the preceding Monday that
she had not returned from a ride she
had taken, and search parties that went
out to look for her met with no success.
The cottage in the Garden, scarcely
two doors removed from the Govern-
ment, was examined, and evidence of rob-
bery was found. Subsequently the cis-
tern was inspected, and the dead body
of Miss Lomax was found fully clad, as
for riding.

Such an outrage, says a correspondent
in the *Morning Post*, against a British
subject was never attempted in Jerusa-
lem under Turkish rule, nor even in the
unsettled times of the war. Unless ade-
quate measures are taken, the act will
be interpreted as a menace to the safety
of all English people in Palestine who
may be living retired and alone.

SPORT.

WATER POLO.

THE ASSOCIATION REVIVED.

At a meeting held, yesterday evening, at
the Victoria Recreation Club, it was decid-
ed to reconstitute the Hongkong Water Polo
Association and to hold competitions,
under the league system, during a four
weeks' season. The clubs represented at
the meeting were:—The R.G.A. (Master
Gunner May), the Lusitano Club (Mr.
F. M. R. Pereira), the United Athletic
Club (Mr. A. R. Simmonds and Mr.
E. W. Raitton), the V.R.C. (Mr. R. C.
Witchell), the 2nd Bn., Wilts. Regt.
(Q.A.S. Alderton), and the Royal Navy
(Vict. P.O. Malvern). The teams which
have entered so far are: the V.R.C.,
R.G.A., 2nd Bn. Wilts., the "E.N.", the
R.H.Y.C., the United Services and the
Lusitano Club. It was decided to hold
the first matches on Mondays, Tuesdays,
Thursdays and Fridays, beginning next
Monday. The public will be admitted at
a nominal charge.

INTERPORT CONTEST.

With a view to selecting a team to re-
present Hongkong in the interport water
polo match, the following teams will take
part in a trial match, to-night, during
the swimming fête at the V.R.C.:—

FIRST TEAM:—E. Busschaert, R. C.
Witchell, J. Johnston, G. A. Carvalho,
C. Marcel, A. Logan, G. H. Hall, Re-
serves: Watson, Botelho, Monteiro.

SECOND TEAM:—L. M. Franco, M. L.
Raitton, D. Laing, M. A. Carvalho, J.
Santos, F. M. Cruz, Ignatieff, Reserves:
E. M. Raitton and F. M. Franco.

LEAGUE MATCHES.

Monday, 5.15 p.m.—Royal Navy v. R.G.A.
Monday, 5.45 p.m.—Lusitano R.C. v.
Wilts.

Tuesday, 5.15 p.m.—V.R.C. v. R.H.Y.C.
Tuesday, 5.45 p.m.—United A.C. v. Navy.

SCOTTISH LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, June 29th.

THE BREADALBANE ESTATES.

The estates of the Marquis of Breadal-
bane, consisting of Taymouth Castle, the
town of Aberfeldy, the village of Ken-
more, and a number of farms, extending
to 31,000 acres, have been sold to a pur-
chaser, name not disclosed. The price is
not given, but the reserve in December
last was £200,000. The disposal of Tay-
mouth by the Marquis is a break in the
chain of Scottish land-holding history,
as the estates have been in the family
from time immemorial. The trout and
salmon fisheries command the larger por-
tion of Loch Tay and a seven mile
stretch of the River Tay, as well as five
miles of the Lyon.

LAIRD AND COMEDIAN.

It is apparent that the efforts of the
Young MacLaine of Lochbuie to save the
family fortunes as a music-hall comedian
have not been successful. His territory,
some 34,000 acres, will be exposed for
sale in Edinburgh in August. Lochbuie
made his first appearance in New York
as Douglas Lorne, the "typical fellow",
he was quite a good performer, but I
have not seen him billed anywhere for
months.

STEAMER FOR EASTERN TRADE.

Messrs. Robert Duncan & Co., Port
Glasgow, have launched the steamer
Tylandi, which they have built for the
Java-China-Japan Line. The vessel,
which will be engaged in the Eastern
trade of the company, is 467 feet in
length, 58 feet in breadth, 37 feet in
depth, and of 8,000 tons gross. Double
reduction geared turbines will be sup-
plied by Messrs. David Rowan & Co.,
Glasgow.

AN INDIAN ORDER LOST.

The keenness of foreign competition in
engineering work is shown by the an-
nouncement from Glasgow that an order
for railway plant for India which has
come here almost as a matter of course,
for many years has on this occasion
gone to America. Messrs. William
Beardmore & Co. and the Steel Com-
pany of Scotland used to be the success-
ful bidders, but the Americans quoted 30
per cent. below their terms.

THE WHIPPETS.

Only one sport is in the doldrums just
now—whippet racing. It is almost
purely a miners' pastime, and in these
days the owners of the dogs have not
the wherewithal for the betting which
is the most prominent feature of the
game. It must now be with a great
struggle that the hard-up miners hold
on to a good dog. Anything up to £100
is often given by these sports for a good
racer.

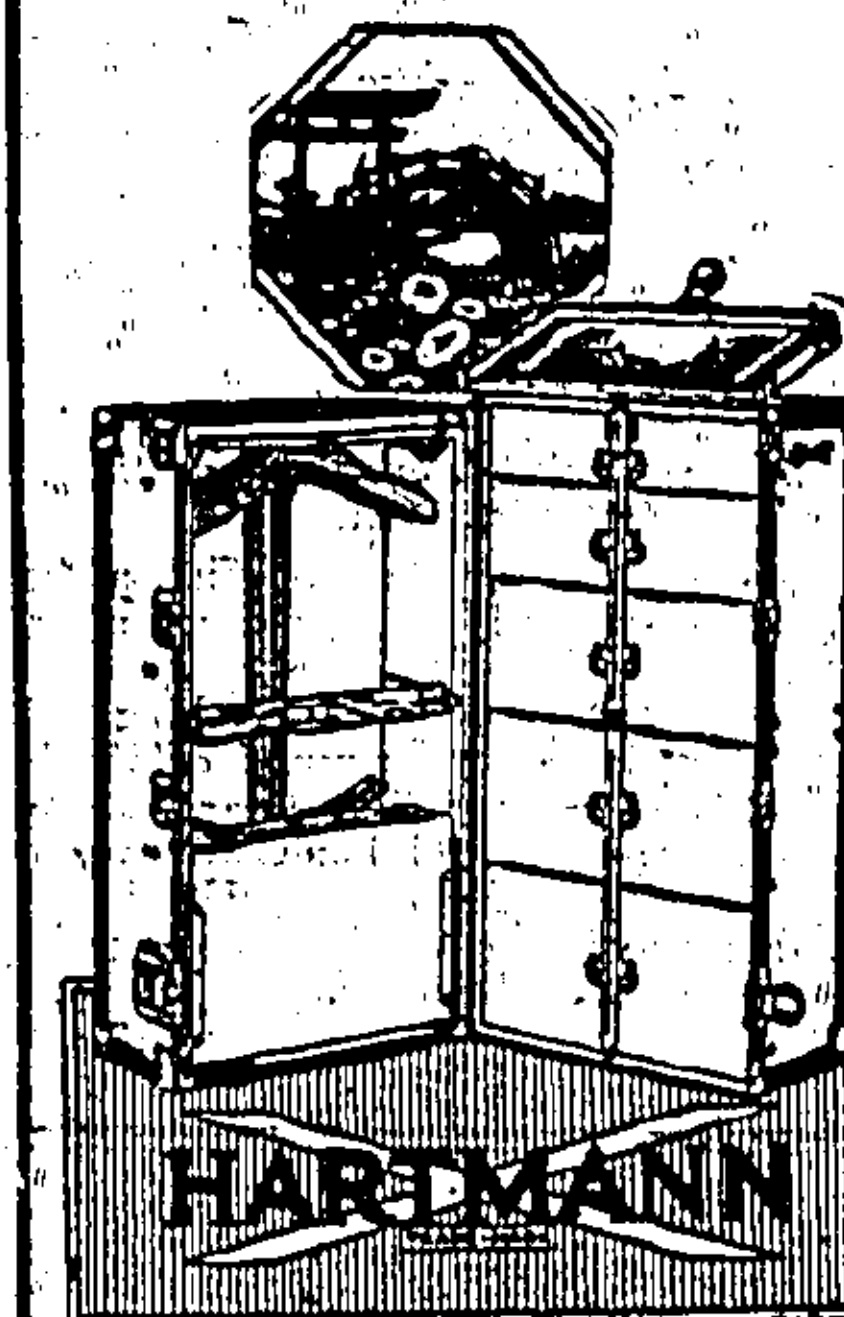
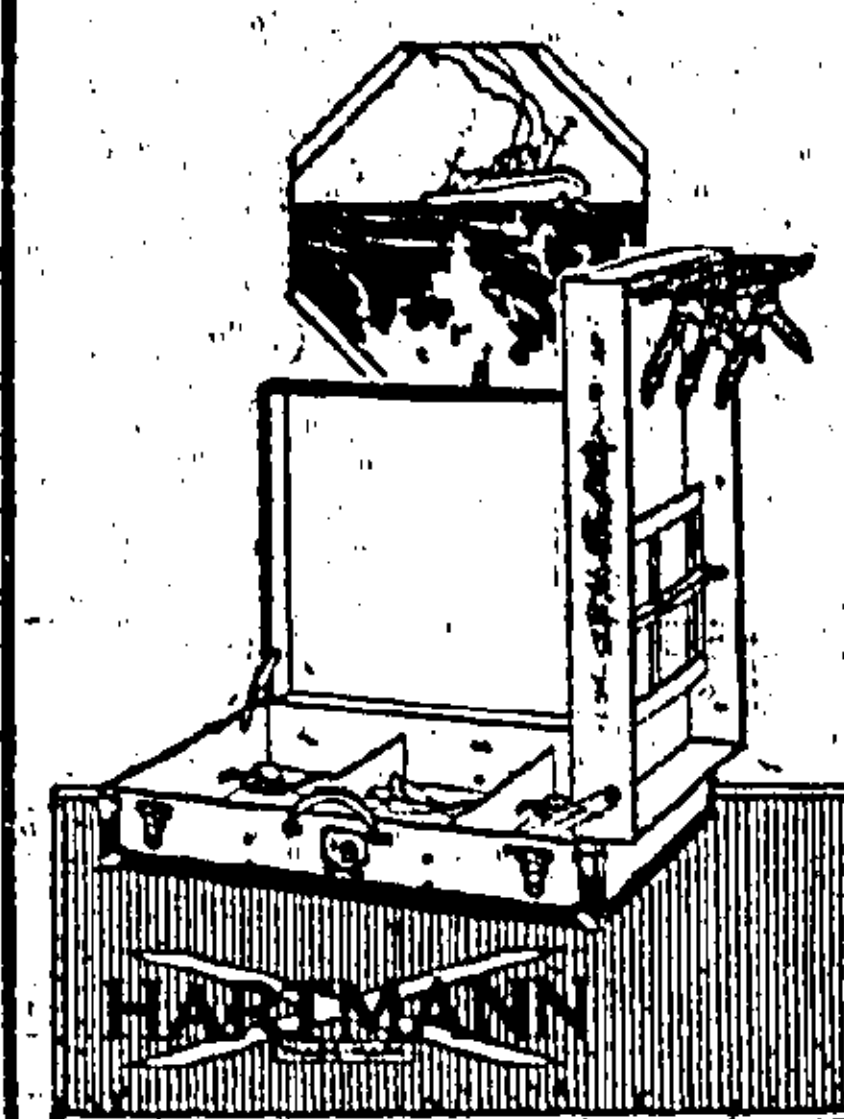
A "CHURCH" STORY.

The use of the word "Amen" at the
close of a Scripture lesson may be
perilously near the inappropriate, says
the editor of *Life and Work*, the official
organ of the Church of Scotland. A
young assistant was reading the 9th
chapter of Zachariah, which ends with
the words "Corn shall make the young
men cheerful and new wine the maids."
The sonorous "Amen" with which he
concluded made the more frivolous of
the congregation grin broadly.

MURDER.

At Windsor House, Edinburgh, John
Work, China Navigation Company,
Shanghai, youngest son of the late Ro-
bert Lennie Work, Edinburgh, and of
Mrs. Work, 90, Hawthornvale, Leith, to
Mrs. Allan, only daughter of Mr. and
Mrs. James S. Garden, 70 Elm Row,
Edinburgh.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.



DID YOU EVER

LOSE YOUR TEMPER WHEN YOU
HAD TO DIVE TO THE VERY
BOTTOM OF AN OLD FASHIONED
TRUNK TO GET WHAT YOU WANTED
OWNERS OF HARTMANN
NEVER HAVE THIS INCONVENIENCE
IN FACT MANY PEOPLE USE THEIR
HARTMANN THE YEAR AROUND AS
A DRESS CLOSET.

LANE, CRAWFORD'S SOLE AGENTS.

DICK'S

PATENT.

UNIVERSAL
PACKINGSTEAM & HYDRAULIC
SOLE AGENTS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Tel. 1741.

HONGKONG.

COLUMBIA
HUMOUROUS TALKING RECORDS.

- 1516 COHEN ON THE TELEPHONE
HAPPY THO' MARRIED
- 2192 COHEN PHONES FROM BRIGHTON
COHEN PHONES HEALTH DEPT.
- 2488 COHEN AT THE ESTATE OFFICE
COHEN PHONES HIS TAILOR
- 1886 CASEY AT THE DENTIST'S
CASEY AS A DOCTOR
- 1940 CASEY AS A JUDGE
MRS. DUGAN'S DISCOVERY

ANDERSON'S

(THE COLUMBIA SHOP).

[84]

Powell

TELEPHONE 3146.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Special Show

OF

NEW AUTUMN

FLANNEL

SUITINGS.

37

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS of the CHAMBER will be held in the CHAMBER ROOM, CHARTERED BANK BUILDINGS, 5, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, on TUESDAY, 30th AUGUST, 1921 at 4 p.m.

BUSINESS:

- (1) To consider, and, if approved, to adopt a Local Standard Form of "Fancy" Piece Goods Contract.
- (2) To consider a proposal to raise Members' Subscriptions from \$60. and \$25. per annum to \$200. and \$100. per annum respectively, payable quarterly.
- (3) To consider any other matter which may properly be discussed at an Extraordinary General Meeting.

THE ATTENDANCE OF MERCHANT MEMBERS IS PARTICULARLY REQUESTED.

By Order,

E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, August 18th, 1921. [1329]



PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 22nd day of August, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Shamshing in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years, less 3 days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents	Approx. Area	Approx. Value
1	Shamshing	100 ft. by 100 ft.	100 sq. ft.	100	2,750
2	Shamshing	100 ft. by 100 ft.	100 sq. ft.	100	2,750
3	Shamshing	100 ft. by 100 ft.	100 sq. ft.	100	2,750

S.S. "CORDILLERE"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed, and stored at their risk, into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remained unclaimed after the 23rd Aug., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 26th Aug., or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on TUESDAY, the 23rd Aug., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

B. RODENFUSER,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, August 19th, 1921. [1332]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "FOOKSANG" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 23rd Aug., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, August 17th, 1921. [1333]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "TRIESTE"

From TRIESTE via VENICE, BRINDISI, and STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 17th Aug. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd Aug., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 30th Aug., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd Aug., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, August 17th, 1921. [1324]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY, the 6th, 7th and 8th September, 1921, at H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and at Kowloon Naval Depot, commencing each day at 9.30 A.M., with an interval from 12 Noon to 1.30 P.M.

OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL STORES.

Comprising:—
Life Boats, Electrical Fittings, Cooking Stoves, Ships' Fittings, Iron Beds, Mattresses and Fittings, Steel Tanks, Life Rafts, Life Belts, Motors, Dynamos, Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Sheets, Table covers, Steel wire rope, Blankets, Counterpanes, Electric cables, Canvas, Leather and India Rubber Hoses, Old Conlags, Canvas, Linen and Woollen Rags, Old India Rubber, Old Leather, Old Iron, Brass, Gun metal, Steel, Copper and Lead, Coal sacks, Firewood, Iron and Wood blocks, Lamps, Searchlights, Curtains, Whiting, Oil, Propellers, Lathe, Reflectors, Refrigerating and Drilling Machines, Fan Engine, Gauge Glasses, Gauges, Old Asbestos, Steel Tubs, &c., &c.

A QUANTITY OF

SUBCIGAL INSTRUMENTS.

Lots may be inspected on Monday, 5th September, 1921.

Also Sale of Old and Surplus Victualling Stores at Kowloon on Friday, 9th September, at 10 A.M., comprising:—

A quantity of Unserviceable Clothing and Remnants, Provisions for poultry or Cattle Feeding, Electric Plate and Mess Gear, &c., &c.

Terms of Sale:—As detailed on Catalogue.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty. [1331]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

FOR SALE by Private Tender the Colonial

Government SINGLE SCREW STEAM TUG "SEAMEW" as she now lies at her mooring in Singapore Harbour.

Built of steel in 1903 by Riley Hargreaves & Co., Singapore.

Length overall 197 feet moulded breadth 24 feet, depth 13 feet 9 in. Mean draft 10 feet 6 in. Displacement, 486 tons.

Fresh water, After Peak 15 tons, Fore Peak, 24 tons.

Bunker capacity, 80 tons.

Fitted with triple expansion engines 15" x 25" x 40"

24"

Single ended Marine Type Boiler, working pressure 180 lbs. per square inch.

Vertical Cochran Boiler, pressure 100 lbs. per square inch.

Hull, Machinery and Boilers in good condition.

Fitted with electric light.

Carries four boats, Jolly boat, Cutter, Gig and Lifeboat.

Vessel has about 15 tons Japanese coal in her bunkers.

Accommodation comprises:—

Cabin de Luxe and eight State rooms.

Seven bathrooms.

Main Saloon and Smoking Room.

Also accommodation for four European Officers.

The vessel was dry docked about two months ago and given two coats of Anti-Corrosive and one coat of Anti-Fouling compositions.

Order to view the vessel can be obtained from the Master Attendant's Office on application.

Sealed Tenders, which must be marked "CONFIDENTIAL" on the envelope, will be received at the Master Attendant's Office, Singapore, up to September 15th, the Highest Tender not necessarily accepted.

Purchase money must be paid in full and vessel moved from her present moorings within seven days of acceptance of tender, otherwise the sale may be considered as cancelled.

[1325]

SALE BY TENDER OF H.M.S.

"ROSARIO."

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the above-named Ship with ENGINES and BOILERS and Various Auxiliary Machinery on board, as she lies at the Naval Anchorage, Kowloon.

Full particulars of the Ship, conditions of sale, and permits to view the ship may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Forms of Tender will be issued on application subject to payment of a deposit of \$100 which will be returned if Tender is not accepted.

The vessel will be on view from the 1st to 31st August inclusive between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., and Tenders must reach the Commodore's Office not later than 12 Noon on THURSDAY, 1st September, 1921.

Length overall, 204 ft.

Length between Perpendiculars, 180 ft.

Breadth, extreme, 33'0"

Depth under Side of Keel to Upper Deck (amidships), 17'0"

Nominal Displacement, 890 tons

Propelling Machinery:—Triple expansion

Diameter of Cylinders:—18" & 26" (I.P.)

Boilers:—Bellville Water Tube 2" Stroke 20"

H. G. LOWE,
Naval Store Officer.

H.M. Naval Yard,
Hongkong, July 29th, 1921. 1279

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all Men 21, the Mercantile

Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room,

Officers' Room, C.F.O.'s Room Restaurant,

Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories

Motor Launch "Deyeping."

[1324]

INTIMATIONS

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

FOURTH NIGHT SWIMMING FETE will be held on FRIDAY, the 19th inst. at 9 o'clock.

Attractive Programme. See Posters. Entries for open events close on TUESDAY, the 16th inst.

BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

Admission—Members 50 cts. Non-Members \$1.00. Ladies, Sailors and Soldiers 50 cts. Reserved Seats can be booked at \$1.50 at the Club.

R. C. WITCHELL,
Hon. Secretary. 1319

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that

an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF JULY, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street aforesaid, and a comparison of the print of the existing Memorandum of Association with the print of the draft new Memorandum of Association will show wherein the draft new Memorandum of Association differs from the existing Memorandum of Association. Should the Meeting approve of such new Memorandum of Association with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

(1) That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting

and also for the following further purposes, namely:—

For the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such new Articles and a print of the existing Articles may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street aforesaid. In such print the portions of the proposed new Articles which differ from the existing Articles are indicated by underlining in black ink and by marginal notes. Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

(2) That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification, subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street aforesaid, on SATURDAY, the THIRTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as Special Resolutions, the above mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2).

Should the first of the above Resolutions (No. 1) be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority, the alterations in the Company's Memorandum of Association consequently involved will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for confirmation.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that the said SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING to be held as aforesaid will be continued for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing the following further Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions, namely:—

(3) That each of the existing 20,000 fully paid up shares of \$50 each constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 be divided into 20,000 shares of \$10 each so as to make such Capital \$1,000,000 consisting of 100,000 fully paid up shares of \$10 each.

(4) That after the division aforesaid, the Capital of the Company be increased from \$1,000,000 consisting as aforesaid, to \$2,500,000 divided into 250,000 shares of \$10 each by the creation of 150,000 new shares of \$10 each—such new shares (subject as hereinafter mentioned) to be issued at such time or times and on such terms and conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may think fit.

(5) That it is desirable to capitalise the sum of \$1,000,000 being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of the General Reserve, and accordingly that the purpose of effecting such capitalisation be the issue of \$1,000,000 be distributed as bonus among the shareholders of the Company in proportion to the shares in the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 held by them respectively on the date hereinafter referred to, and that a bon' be declared accordingly. And further that the Company's Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorised to satisfy such bonus as far as possible by the distribution in manner aforesaid of 100,000 shares of \$10 each credited as fully paid up among the persons who are registered as the holders of the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 on such date as the Company's Board of Directors shall decide—such last mentioned shares to rank pari passu with the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 in respect of all profits of the Company, earned since the 31st December, 1920, and such distribution to be in satisfaction of the aforesaid bonus.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a THIRD EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, aforesaid, on WEDNESDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting in so far as regards Resolutions Nos. 3, 4 and 5 above and of confirming, if thought fit, such last mentioned Resolutions as Special Resolutions.

Dated this Fourteenth day of July, 1921.

By Order of the Board.

J. H. TAGGART,

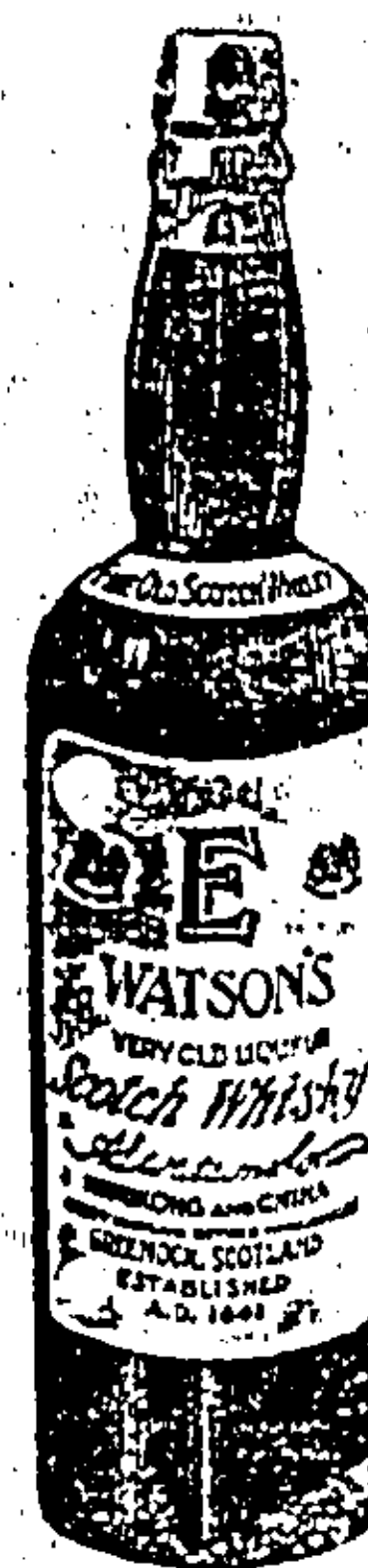
Manager. 1319

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

"E"

WHISKY



Equal to any—

better than most.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Telephone 818.

11

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX RD., C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 18th, 1921

WAR GERMS IN SCHOOL BOOKS.

We learn from one of our contemporaries in Japan that a representative group of Japanese peace-workers has lately submitted to the Council of the League of Nations, a plan contemplating the immediate formation of an International Education Council, one of the more important duties of which shall be the critical examination of the world's text-books, with a view to eliminating those paragraphs calculated to breed hatred, contempt, or antagonism against other nations in the mind of "to-morrow's man." Premising that the object of the League of Nations is the prevention of war, there is no limit to the demands which may not be made upon it. It is true that the object of the League can be attained only by the constant promotion of all the organised influences making for international justice, and of these the cultural influence is not the least important. The letter which has been addressed to the Council of the League by educational leaders in Japan says:—"As we look critically into the prevailing education of each nation we see all sorts of old prejudices still wittingly or unwittingly inculcated into innocent souls. The education of people, we dare say, is still predominantly influenced by national egoism. So long as this egoism is allowed to persist, all other efforts toward peace and understanding, we are afraid, will be of no permanent value. We can not, therefore, too strongly insist that, without an international organization of educational influences, which shall effectively counteract all the hidden forces tending toward imperialism and militarism, the League of Nations can possibly attain its object." This is well enough so far as it goes, but such an International Education Council as is suggested would play an ineffective role if it limited its activities to the censorship of school text-books. It is the grown-ups rather than the children in the schools who decide

the issues of peace or war, and a censorship of school text-books would need to be extended to a nation's songs and daily journalism. Possibly the Japanese sociologists, regarding the child as the father of the man, look forward to seeing the histories and the newspapers and the minstrelsy of nations freed from national egoism if only care is taken not to impart in school text-books a bias perpetuating hatreds and attempts born of incidents which might well be allowed to pass into oblivion. No-one who has devoted any attention to the subject will disagree that the school books of most countries give offence in this respect. China, for instance, might find good cause to complain of the contempt for the Chinese inspired in the minds of the Japanese youth by the school histories of Japan; similarly, the school histories of America which serve to perpetuate old grievances and hatreds arising out of the War of Independence have been a frequent subject of comment; history as it is written in France of that country's old conflicts with England and with Germany is not likely to inculcate in the French citizen of to-morrow those amicable relationships which the League of Nations seeks to establish; and it will go without the saying that the school histories of Germany are not likely to put a complexion on the Great War which will inculcate in the breast of the student a spirit of comradeship and peace with former enemies. English school books are no freer than the rest from such blemishes, and, as we have said, from a nation's school books the mischief extends to its national songs and to its daily journalism. A sort of international censorship in these matters seems a desirable object to aim at.

The final financial statement of the fund raised by the Chinese in the Straits Settlements in aid of famine relief shows a total collection of \$189,545.03.

The red typhoon signal was hoisted yesterday morning indicating that a typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong with 24 hours.

A meeting of members of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce is called for Tuesday, August 30th, to consider business, which will be found set forth in the advertisement which appears to-day in another column.

Some people are never satisfied. Members of the audience at the Woping Theatre, on Tuesday night, it is reported, not satisfied with seeing real instead of imaginary tragedy, demanded their money back, after shots had been fired in the place, and one of the actors had been killed.

The campaign in the United States for the China Famine Fund resulted in a total collection of \$4,750,000 U.S. currency. Including moneys sent independently by churches and the American Red Cross the total contribution of the American people towards China Famine Relief is about \$7,500,000 U.S. currency.

At the Singapore Club, last week, a farewell dinner was given to Mr. G. U. Farrant, the President of the Singapore Sporting Club, by a number of his fellow members of committee and personal friends, on the occasion of his leaving for home on retirement and a handsome silver salver and cigar case were presented to him.

A party of six students of the Officers' School, in Tokyo, all of them Chinese, attempted to climb Fuji recently. They started on the 5th instant, and were very near the summit early on the following morning, when they were caught by a sudden whirlwind, and one of them, named Wang Tai, was blown down upon the rocks 100 feet beneath, and instantly killed.

During the King's recent visit as Duke of Normandy to the Channel Islands, Sir Havilland de Saumarez (formerly Chief Judge at Shanghai) did homage for the feet of Saumarez. Dame Annie de Saumarez, and the hereditary third cup bearer subsequently performed their duties of handing the cups to the King and Queen when their Majesties took tea with the Bailiff.

A number of small thefts continue to be reported. The most interesting report is that another bicycle has been stolen at Kowloon Ferry, from under the eyes of a police constable on point duty there. Three or four Chinese have lost valuables in the last 24 hours and Sergt. Skinner, of the H.K.S. B.G.A., reports the loss of a service revolver from the store-room at Whitfield Barracks, Kowloon.

The United States Army transport ship "Crook" has been sold to the Seven Seas Steamship Company for \$110,000. The vessel is 4,158 gross tons, 2,708 net tons, 430 feet o.o., 420 feet B.P. and 74 feet deep. The "Crook" was originally built at Dumbarton, Scotland, in 1882 and was named Richmond Hill. She was rebuilt in 1901 by the Morse Iron Works, San Francisco. She has now been renamed the "China Sea" and has started on her first trip to Europe in merchant service.

The directors of the Netherland Trading Society have declared a dividend for 1920 of 15 per cent. Profit and loss account shows gross profit Fl. 36,258,592, less Fl. 3,794,371 loss on shares, Fl. 4,934,394 office expenditure, Fl. 2,900,000 doubtful debtors, Fl. 500,000 building fund. A sum of Fl. 19,000,000 will be transferred to reserve for special purposes, leaving net profit Fl. 19,129,827. A special meeting of shareholders is to be convoked to consider proposal for alteration in the statutes in connection with the fact that H.M. the Queen of Holland is resigning her right to appoint one director and the managers.

Preparations are being made for the great welcome to be tendered to the Crown Prince upon his return to Japan this month. The Imperial squadron will be received off the Formosan coast by the combined fleet of the Japanese Navy. The Tokyo station will be brilliantly decorated and the entire route to the Prince's Palace will be decorated with flags and banners. A reception will be given by the National Young Men's Association at the Shibaura reclamation grounds. The main feature of the programme will be a display of fireworks. Medals in commemoration of the event are now being made by the Mint at Osaka.

The report that the contract for the Yellow River Bridge was awarded to the Societe Belge pour l'Exportation Industrielle was incorrect. That Company was not interested in the competition. The successful tenderers were an association of three Belgian companies—the Societe d'Etudes et de Constructions, the Societe Belge de Chemins de fer en Chine and the Compagnie Generale de Chemins de fer et de Tramways en Chine. A prize of \$80,000 for the second best design was awarded to the Compagnie General d'Extreme Orient, and a prize of \$25,000 was awarded to Etablissement Brossard Mopin (Tientsin).

NEST OF PIRATES.

IN BRITISH WATERS.

Another piracy was reported by the masters of two cargo junks, on their arrival in port on Tuesday. They sailed together from Shauiwan harbour on Thursday morning fully laden with cargo for Shantaukok. About noon, when nearing Sausyemum Pass, two one-masted boats came alongside. Sixteen men, armed with rifles and revolvers boarded the junks and drove the crew into the holds where they were locked in. Then, taking their own boats in tow, the pirates sailed the junks to Sunlui, in Chinese territory. Here they released their victims, loaded sundry cargo and the property of the crew to the total value of \$848 into their own boats and pushed off towards shore.

The Water Police are investigating the matter.

TROUBLE AT A PICTURE THEATRE.

The Hongkong Amusements, Ltd., yesterday morning, charged a Chinese before Mr. R. E. Lindell, with having broken into the Taiyat Kinema Theatre, Yaumati, the previous night for an unlawful purpose. Mr. F. E. Nash, who appeared for the defence, asked for a remand, with bail. Mr. H. K. Woo, who prosecuted, said it was alleged that the accused entered the theatre, and cut all the electric wiring. It was believed that the action was due to a feeling of spite. He must oppose bail, because he was afraid that, if released, the accused would intimidate his witnesses. The accused was remanded in police custody until to-day. The charge has been reduced to one of committing malicious damage.

HONGKONG TRADE RETURNS.

A HEAVY SLUMP.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

WAR IN ASIA MINOR.

GREEK TROOPS PASS BEYOND
EKSISHAH.

ATHENS, August 17th.

An official communiqué states that Greek troops have resumed their advance and reached a line 42 miles beyond Eksishahr. There was only feeble resistance on the part of the Turks.

The advance continues. The newspapers report that the Turks have evacuated the Ismid Peninsula.

EARLIER CABLES.

ARMAMENT FOR NEAR EAST.

BRITISH FIRMS NOT TO SUPPLY
POISON GAS OR SHELLS.

LONDON, August 18th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain said that there was no restriction on the types of munitions which British firms may supply to the Greek and Turkish armies, but the Government intends to prohibit the export of poison gas and shells to either belligerent.

IRISH CRISIS.

MR. DE VALERA AGAIN ASKS FOR
SEPARATION.

LONDON, August 18th.

At Dublin crowds stood for hours in the pouring rain in the most orderly manner awaiting the opening of the Mansion House for the momentous session of Dail Eireann, this being the first meeting since the election of a Parliament. The gathering sat in the historic Round Room, with Parnell's portrait hung above the Speaker's chair. Two thousand were present, apart from members of Dail Eireann.

The balcony round the room was packed with men and women standing and sitting. The front portion of the floor was reserved. Members were accommodated on green leather benches with gorgeously upholstered divans and settees. All sprang to their feet cheering wildly when Mr. de Valera and the members of the Cabinet entered.

A dead silence fell when Mr. O'Kelly, recently returned from abroad, took the Speaker's chair. The Chaplain read prayers in Irish, and the roll-call evoked fresh enthusiasm. The House adjourned after electing the Speaker and Deputy Speaker.

RECOGNITION OF REPUBLIC.

LATER.

Mr. de Valera, addressing Dail Eireann, reiterated Ireland's claim to separation from Great Britain, and said that the only Government the people recognized was the Ministry of Dail Eireann.

He further said that Dail Eireann's reply, which the British Government intended to make an issue of peace or war, would be discussed at a private session. There would be another public session when the reply was ready. Mr. de Valera declared that they could only deal with a foreign Power on the basis of the recognition of the Republic.

UNITED KINGDOM FINANCE

CHANCELLOR'S FEARS CONCERN-
ING NEXT YEAR.

LONDON, August 17th.

In the House of Commons, Sir Robert Horne stated that during the first four and a half months of the financial year the ordinary revenue had been remarkably steady. The only serious deficiency was involved in sales by the Disposals Board and excess profits duty, but these deficiencies would not wipe out entirely the figure of £76,000,000 earmarked for redemption of debt. A very substantial amount would be obtained from German reparations to help revenue; therefore he did not view the year's position gloomily.

COMMITTEE OF BUSINESS MEN.

LONDON, August 18th.

Sir Robert Horne said that the committee of business men to assist the Government respecting retrenchment would consist of Sir Eric Goddard (chairman), Lord Inchcape, Lord Farrington, Sir Joseph Macleay and Sir Guy Granot. It will sit at the Treasury, and will report to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

FIRE ON "SAXON."

LONDON, August 18th.

The Union Castle Steamship Co. announces that the fire in the bunkers of the *Saxon* has been got under control. It was necessary to discharge the remaining coal. The structure is damaged, but all aboard are well.

"SAXON" AT ANCHOR.

SUEZ CANAL, August 17th.

The *Saxon* has anchored here.

EARTHQUAKE IN ABYSSINIA.

DAMAGE TO ITALIAN COLONY.

ROME, August 18th.

Four people were killed and 20 injured while several houses collapsed as the result of an earthquake at Massowah in Eritrea (the Italian colony in Abyssinia).

SILESIAN PROBLEM.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, August 18th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George said that the Supreme Council last week took the most momentous view of the questions touching the solidarity of the alliance, hence it was a matter for gratification that the Council had passed a resolution that the spirit of the alliance was as strong as ever (cheers). The Premier reviewed at length the Upper Silesian problem, which was in nowise difficult in itself but was complicated by French anxiety for the security of France. It would have been impossible earlier to refer the problem to the League of Nations because it was necessary first to get rid of the Polish insurrection. He assumed that the Council of the League would refer the problem to a committee of jurists or an arbitrator. It was most important that France, Italy, Japan, and Great Britain were pledged beforehand to accept the decisions of whatever body the Council nominated. The reputation, position, and influence of the League would be considerably enhanced if it successfully dealt with the most important question yet submitted to it.

In regard to sanctions, there was a general feeling that the time had come gradually to reduce the military burden imposed upon Germany in respect of occupation and control, the cost which had hitherto absorbed almost all the money which should be available for reparations.

Mr. Lloyd George, in the House of Commons, emphasized the Premier's statement that the international situation was the most satisfactory since the armistice, and appealed to all to take the most sympathetic view of French feeling because the ravages of war were still heartrendingly apparent. France's real securities for the future must be in a desire of the Great Powers to discountenance any aggression.

Mr. J. H. Thomas said that the Labour party and the people in the country fully supported the Premier's Silesian attitude.

Mr. Barnes fully supported the Premier.

THE RUSSIAN FAMINE.

"MOST TERRIBLE VISITATION
FOR CENTURIES."

LONDON, August 18th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George said that the Russian famine was the most terrible visitation of Europe or the world for centuries. The British trade representative at Moscow had telegraphed that thirty-five millions require relief. Inhabitants of the famine districts are fleeing in masses, and appear to be doomed to annihilation. Parents are abandoning children to the fate of the streets. Mr. Lloyd George added that it was almost impossible to know what to do. Supplies, especially medical, were wanted to avert from Europe pestilence on a gigantic scale. Suggestions for relief by private organizations were most valuable, but the catastrophe was so appalling as to demand great international effort.

The main problem in Russia was transport, the refusal of the peasants to give up corn except in return for commodities, and organization of the famine area. The Soviet Government well knew that the supplies which would induce the peasants to part with grain must come from outside, but it was impossible to get such supplies unless the Soviet Government recognised the obligations for supplies already sent to Russia. They would thus restore confidence to the trading community, and make them feel that they could send goods without danger of future confiscation.

Mr. Lloyd George further said that the British representatives on the international commission were Sir Philip Lloyd Greville, Sir John Hewett, and Mr. Wardrop, the Consul at Moscow. The first named was appointed as Director of Overseas Trade, because the exchange commodities must be organized and Sir John Hewett because of experience in India, where officials have unique experience in coping with famine. Organization was necessary in the Russian famine area, and there must be the most complete guarantees that the relief went to the distressed people, hence the organizers of relief must co-operate with the local Government machine.

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS
CONFERENCE.

GENEVA, August 18th.

The international conference has assembled and appointed a committee comprising representatives of twenty-two Governments and voluntary associations, besides the Council of the Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies, to devise measures for the relief of the famine in Russia.

RUSSIA'S NEED.

A message from Reval says that M. Litvinoff has issued a statement that six million acres in Russia have been devastated by drought. Sixty million peck of corn to feed the population and fifty-seven millions for seed are absolutely required before September 1st.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

SENATOR LODGE NOMINATED.

WASHINGTON, August 17th.

President Harding has chosen Senator Lodge as a member of the American delegation to the disarmament conference, but it is understood that Senator Lodge has not accepted the appointment to serve under Mr. Hughes, who heads the delegation.

QUEEN WILHELMINA.

VISIT TO NORWEGIAN FJORDS.

TRONDHJEM, August 18th.

Queen Wilhelmina is spending a holiday in Norway. Her Majesty has gone to Molde Fjord, and will proceed thence to Merok and Geiranger. The Queen has abandoned the visit to Denmark, as she wishes to return to Holland next week.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CHINESE STOWAWAYS ON BRITISH
VESSEL.

DISCOVERED HALF-STARVED AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 18th.

Forty half-starved Chinese stowaways were found in the British cargo vessel *Bowen Castle*. It is believed that they were smuggled aboard at Singapore. Provisions became exhausted, and they were obliged to eat rats.

The Chinese engineer confessed to the plot, saying that a number of under-officers were to share \$15,000, if the stowaways were successfully landed.

FIFTH TEST MATCH.

DRAWN IN ENGLAND'S FAVOUR.

LONDON, August 18th.

At the Oval, in glorious weather before twelve thousand spectators, with the wicket in excellent condition, the Australians gave an exhibition of forceful, spectacular batting. Andrews, who made 14 fours, gave a superb display of crisp cutting for 3 hours. Taylor, who made 10 fours, also batted for 2 hours in excellent style.

England started again at 3.25, and scored quickly, despite the excellence of the fielding. Russell played a sterling innings, including 10 fours. The match was drawn.

The following are the complete scores:

ENGLAND. (1ST INNINGS).	
Russell, c Oldfield, b McDonald	13
Brown, b Mailey	32
Tyldesley, c Macartney, b Gregory	30
Woolley, run out	23
Mead, not out	189
Sandham, b McDonald	21
Tennison, b McDonald	51
Fender, c Armstrong, b McDonald	0
Hitch, b McDonald	18
Douglas, not out	21
Extras	3
Total (for 8 wickets, dec.)	403

Australian bowling analysis: Gregory 1 for 129; McDonald 5 for 143; Mailey 1 for 85; Armstrong 0 for 44.

AUSTRALIA. (1ST INNINGS).	
Collins, h.w.b. Hitch	14
Bardsley, b Hitch	22
Macartney, b Douglas	61
Andrews, l.b.w., b Parkin	94
Taylor, c Woolley, b Douglas	75
Pelley, c Woolley, b Parkin	1
Armstrong, c Brown, b Douglas	19
Gregory, c Brown, b Parkin	28
Oldfield, not out	23
McDonald, c Brown, b Woolley	38
Mailey, b Woolley	0
Extras	12
Total	389

England bowling analysis: Hitch 3 for 65; Douglas 5 for 117; Fender 0 for 82; Woolley 3 for 31.

ENGLAND. (2ND INNINGS).	
Russell, not out	102
Brown, c Mailey, b Taylor	8
Fender, c Armstrong, b Mailey	6
Hitch, not out	51
Extras	1
Total (for 2 wickets)	244

Australia bowling analysis: Gregory 0 for 13; McDonald 0 for 20; Mailey 1 for 77; Pelley 0 for 23; Andrews 0 for 44; Taylor 1 for 25; Collins 0 for 39.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, August 18th.

Hampshire defeated Glamorgan by an innings and 48 runs.
Yorkshire beat Essex by an innings and 80 runs.
Leicestershire defeated Derby by an innings and 24 runs.
Worcestershire defeated Nottingham by 8 wickets.
Sussex beat Kent by 237 runs.
Lancashire defeated Gloucester by 125 runs.

MIDLE. LENGLEN'S SENSATIONAL
DEFEAT.

FOREST HILL (U.S.A.), Aug. 17th.

In a sensational match in the second round of the Women's National Tennis Championship, Middle Lenglen defaulted to Mrs. Mallory at the beginning of the second set, after losing the first set, 2-6. Middle Lenglen was helped off the court crying and coughing badly. She is expected to recover shortly.

U.S. MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
RECEIVERSHIP GRANTED.

NEW YORK, August 18th.

A receivership has been granted for the United States Mail Steamship Company upon the application of the Berwind White Coal-Mine Company and other creditors. Mr. Lasker, Chairman of the Shipping Board, has filed a statement charging the company with being insolvent when the Board seized ships.

DEATH OF KING PETER.

BEOGRAD, August 17th.

The death of King Peter is announced. [King Peter was invited to the throne of Serbia on the assassination of Alexander the Great in 1903. As the result of the great war his dominion was expanded into the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, now called Yugoslavia. The heir, Prince George, voluntarily renounced his rights in 1918, leaving the succession to King Peter's young son, Prince Alexander.]

DUTCH WAITERS' STRIKE.

AMSTERDAM, August 18th.

The strike proclaimed on July 25th by the staffs of hotels, restaurants, and cafes has ended fruitlessly, the managers refusing to grant the demands.

THE ST. LEGER.

LONDON, August 18th.

Lemonnors was scratched at 12.40 on Monday.

NEW CONSORTIUM
SUGGESTED.

PROPOSAL BY CHINA ASSOCIATION.

The following important letter addressed to the Foreign Office on June 21st by the Chairman of the China Association has now been published:—

My Committee have the honour to lay before His Majesty's Government certain points likely to affect British interests in China, which they respectfully hope will be taken into consideration by His Majesty's Government when dealing with the question of the renewal or modification of the Treaty of Alliance between Great Britain and Japan.

The advantages of the Alliance to both countries were clearly demonstrated in 1904 and in 1914, and in view of the unsettled state of affairs still prevailing in so large a portion of Asia, we would lay great stress upon the importance of maintaining the cordial relations between this country and Japan which have existed for so many years.

According to the representations made to us from China, there can be little doubt that a strong feeling has arisen in that country that one at least of the stipulations of the treaty has not been carried out in practice—the clause referred to is that for the preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by ensuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China.

A concrete case in support of this contention is the Japanese action in Shantung to which my committee called attention in detail on January 8th, 1920. We are informed that the situation there is still unsatisfactory. The Chinese view is that the terms of the treaty have not been conscientiously carried out, and that a revision of the treaty upon the same basis, after this non-fulfilment, would be tantamount to recognition of the status quo, and could not, therefore, be looked upon as a friendly act on the part of Great Britain.

It is reported that an important section of public opinion in Japan is inclined to regard the action of their Government in Shantung as ill-advised, and, from an economic point of view, a failure. If, therefore, His Majesty's Government could take any steps to bring about a friendly settlement of this question in accordance with the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, we believe their efforts would be appreciated by China, and would be welcomed by many in Japan.

In any case my Committee hope that His Majesty's Government will give consideration to the feeling in China to which we have drawn attention.

Another point about which the Chinese people are sensitive is that any Agreement affecting their country or their sovereign rights should be concluded by foreign Powers, otherwise than in consultation with them.

As regards the situation generally, my Committee is of opinion that Great Britain has no interest in China which is not shared by the Dominions by America, by France, and by Japan as laid down by her leading statesmen in public utterances.

It would be idle to deny that there is a powerful party in Japan in favour of a policy in China which is entirely at variance with the spirit of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, but we assume that the settled policy of the Japanese Government will conform to the terms of any Treaty to which it attaches its signature.

If, then, the interests of the four Great Powers in China are identical, if these interests consist, as we believe they do, in securing a reconstructive policy in China, in and to the carry out in practice the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, in ensuring the independence and integrity of China and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations, and, further, in assisting China to establish a stable Government capable of maintaining peace and order within her borders, we are of opinion that a development of the Japanese Alliance into an Agreement between the four Great Powers would do much to consolidate and maintain the general peace of the Far East for many years to come.

In the Consortium financial groups representing the four Powers have already come to an agreement regarding some forms of industrial development in China. My Committee respectfully suggest that it is worthy of consideration whether the four Governments could not conclude an agreement constituting a national Consortium, in which China might be invited to join. We believe an agreement of this kind would enlist the active sympathy and co-operation of a large influential portion of the people of China, who would welcome an opportunity of re-establishing the stability of the country and promoting its prosperity and welfare.

The course indicated would at the same time add to the prosperity of all other nations interested in the Far East—perhaps most of all to the prosperity of our Ally, Japan.

My Committee recognise that there are other and wider interests involved in the question of a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, but they refrain from discussing these aspects of the question, being outside the scope of the activities of their Association.

EARL CURZON'S REPLY.

The following reply, dated June 30th, was received by the China Association from the Foreign Office:—

I am directed by Earl Curzon to acknowledge the receipt on June 22nd of your letter discussing the question of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance as affecting British interests in China, and making certain suggestions with regard to the general principles of international policy in that country.

In thanking you for this expression of views of the China Association, Lord Curzon takes pleasure in assuring you that the important considerations to which you call attention in your letter have not escaped his notice, and you will have observed that, in reply to a recent question in Parliament, His Majesty's Government have publicly

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE LOOTING OF URGU.
A RUSSIAN ACCOUNT.

The Delta News Agency supplies the following:—

In Urgu is a long street of Chinese shops and stores, more than half a mile in length. This street presented a scene of wreckage and utter destruction when the Ugnerns completed their work.

The looting of the Chinese shops continued for several days. The bandits broke in doors and windows, and before the eyes of everyone the stocks would be carried away. A house would sometimes be set afire from two sides, whereupon the bandits would rush up to "save" the goods. Everything would be cleared away—to the last article of any value, while the Chinese merchants could only look on helplessly. If they interfered or protested they were shot down. By such methods Ugnerns obtained huge quantities of goods which he sent by caravan to his agents in Hailar.

All the Chinese firms, from the smallest to the largest, with one exception, were looted. The firm of Yun-Go-Fah, with head office in Kagan, alone escaped the general pillage, through the influence of friends close to the Ugnern leaders. The plundering was somewhat systematised thus: the warehouses and stores were given over to Ugnern's troops, while the "chahars" robbed the residences of wealthy citizens. Many Chinese, attempting to save their possessions were killed. It is not possible to give an exact number, but the slaughter is not reckoned in hundreds but runs into thousands.

After the looting was stopped, Ugnern made a tour of inspection of the devastated parts of the city. Whatever had not been carried off by the bandits was taken to the quartermaster's department. In a few days the warehouses of the quartermaster's department were filled with furs, hides, and supplies of every description taken from the Chinese merchants. Several caravans carried immense quantities of merchandise to Hailar. A third part of the entire proceeds was allotted to the notorious Colonel Siplo, who has made the boast that he is now the "wealthiest man in the East."

Four miles from Urgu is the Chinese town of Mai-Ma-Chen. Here also, at the same time, exactly the same kind of looting was in progress. This little Chinese town was utterly demolished and its population massacred. The eyewitness of these events in Urgu saw, two days later, this little Chinese town in ruins. Stores, warehouses and residences were wrecked; the bodies of dead Chinese lying in the streets made it impossible for an automobile to pass. There was no sign of life; no sound of any kind, nothing but dead bodies and dogs making their way among the corpses.

Among the sufferers at Urgu under the few hundred cosacks and the horde of savage "chahars" led by Baron Ugnern, were several American firms, and one British trading company.

The following particulars were given by the eye-witness of Ugnern's brief régime:—

The godowns and offices of Eting Goldschmidt, a New York concern, were ransacked and furs and hides being the chief goods in stock at the time. The manager escaped just before Ugnern entered the city.

An American firm, whose name could not be remembered, but located next door to the "Chinese Government Bank," was looted, and the manager—because he was a Jew—was killed. The manager's name was Rabkin.

From the godowns of Andersen Meyer & Co. were taken automobiles, gasoline, and quantities of spare parts.

The Mongolian Trading Company had in its godown quantities of furs, and these goods were carried off in trucks. These goods were abandoned. The staff and the Russian employees were drafted into Ugnern's "army."

The British firm, Biderman & Co., was completely wiped out, its buildings sold, and the manager, not a Jew, was killed.

Ugnern's working hypothesis was that if a man was a Jew he probably had dealings with the Reds. On this rough theory hundreds were put to death. The adventures of Ugnern are described as being a tall, light complexioned man of 28 or 30 years, with a deep sword cut across his face. He is a pleasant man personally, and in private conversation shows no evidence of the unspeakable crimes that are committed in his name. In dress he is slovenly to the extreme, while his followers strut about in uniforms of silk.

The source of his power is disclosed in the fact that his wife is the daughter of the Chinese General, Yong-Ka-Yu, Governor of the Hailar district in Manchuria. This official supported him, and furnished him with supplies from the stores of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Every day couriers would pass between the Yaman of General Yong-Ka-Yu and Ugnern's camps.

Before undertaking the Urgu affair the news was circulated in Peking and Tientsin that Ugnern had divorced his Chinese wife, but this was nothing more than a diplomatic device, for the sake of appearances.

There was in Shanghai at the height of Ugnern's success a woman, a Russian, who announced herself as the real Madame Ugnern.

During the Czar's régime Baron Ugnern was arrested as a German spy, but escaped from prison during the revolution.

Such is the character of the "noble" Baron.

announced that the representations and views of the Chinese Government with regard to renewal will receive due consideration at the hands of the Imperial Cabinet, as will those of the various Governments and parties concerned.

As regards your suggestion of the adoption of some general international policy by the great Powers in their relations with China, your Association rightly refer to the formation of the Financial Consortium as an example of the practical shape which such international co-operation can assume. The China Association may rest assured that the matter is one to the importance of which His Majesty's Government are fully alive.

EUROPE'S ECONOMIC
RECOVERY.THREATENED BY PUBLIC
FINANCES.

Europe's economic recovery is seriously endangered by the present rate at which capital needed for private enterprise is being used for national expenses. Dr. Henry A. E. Chandler, economist of the National Bank of Commerce in New York, declares in the July issue of *Commerce Monthly*, the bank magazine, "The inability of foreign countries to balance their national budgets, he points out, is largely responsible for the instability of their currencies and of international trade, and is also a fundamental cause of the current business depression in the United States."

"The magnitude of the national budgets that most of the former European belligerents must face for years to come will call for the most careful adjustment of the public finances in the light of the industrial and business needs," according to Dr. Chandler. "If, in raising these public funds, too large a proportion is diverted to unproductive consumption, private industry needing capital for rehabilitation or for normal expansion cannot operate to its highest efficiency. Since the national productive capacity is but an aggregate of the productive power of individual industrial and business units, such a diversion must reduce the buying power of the people. The reduction of the buying power of foreign countries reacts not only upon foreign trade but through the price disturbing influence of surplus products hanging over the domestic market, demoralizes the home market, discourages industry and reduces the national income."

"In analyzing the budgets of the several European countries the facts that strike our attention are the tremendous expenditure for consumption purposes and specially the deficits from uneconomical operations of public services and in important cases the staggering amounts still appropriated for the upkeep of the armies and navies. After making due allowance for governmental capital expenditure or for the partial return of capital to the people, it is clear that a heavy burden of governmental consumption rests upon the industry and business of the nations."

"In most of the former belligerent countries the continued inflation has resulted principally from the failure, or inability to balance the national budgets. The effect of this continued inflation is to render the value of the currencies unstable and to present in an exaggerated degree all of the evils and hindrances to sound business activity, that always attend unstable monetary conditions. The same unusual demands upon the public revenues that have caused the currency inflations have been responsible for an important part of the depreciation of the exchanges and the violent fluctuations that still occur."

Citing statistics as reported for the National Financial Conference of September, 1920, Dr. Chandler shows that the Governmental expenditures of the leading European nations have increased from 500 to 1,500 per cent. and are consuming from 30 to 40 per cent. of the entire national income. According to pre-war averages between 10 and 12 per cent. of the national income represented capital savings, he estimates. He continues:—"It is almost impossible to appreciate what it means to have the government absorb an amount equivalent to from 20 to 40 per cent. of the entire income of the nation. In other words the national expenditures alone have absorbed an amount roughly equivalent to from 1 1/2 to 3 times the total annual capital savings. When a country attains a national budget that equals from two to three times its annual capital savings and special forms of revenue are designed to reach an important part of the earnings annually, that country faces a situation that requires active and serious consideration."

"Even while a large burden is borne by consumption, it is possible, unless the utmost vigilance is exercised, for the government to absorb such a large part of the current capital savings, if not indeed to eat into past accumulations, that the economic recovery of the nation will be dangerously threatened. It is clear that until the budget of these European countries can be balanced, domestic markets, the foreign exchanges and international trade must remain unstable."

TOO PERSONAL.
BISHOP OF LONDON'S TEMPERANCE
DIALOGUE.

The Bishop of London was in Norfolk recently addressing a number of temperance meetings, and at North Walsham there was an amusing discussion between the prelate and a member of the audience.

The Bishop was referring to the good effect of prohibition in America and of the Liquor Control Board here, when a questioner asked him if it was not a fact that all the great nations in the past had been alcohol drinking nations, and whether the Bishop could name any really great man who were teetotalers.

Amid much laughter the Bishop indicated the chairman (the Bishop of Norwich) and himself.

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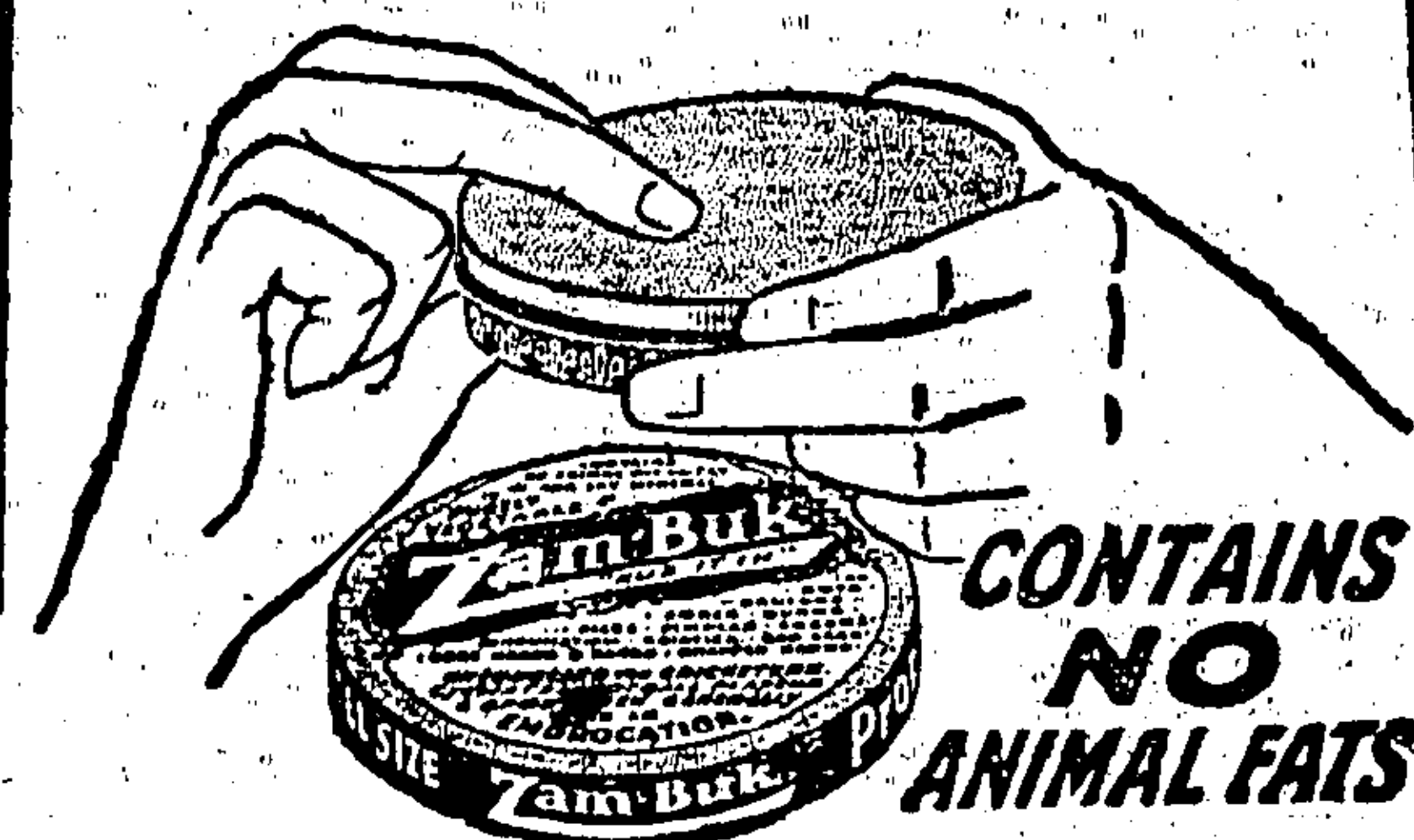
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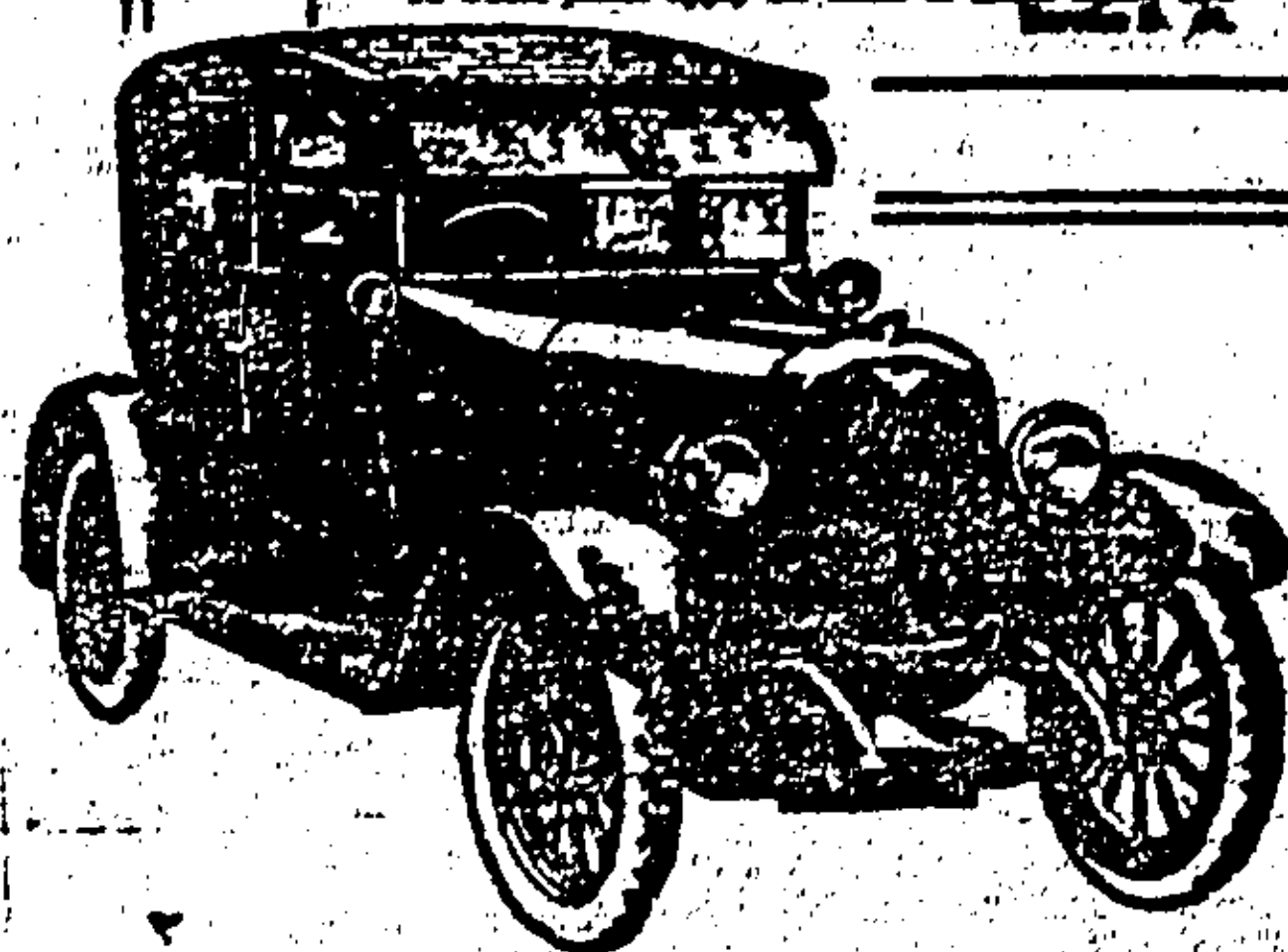
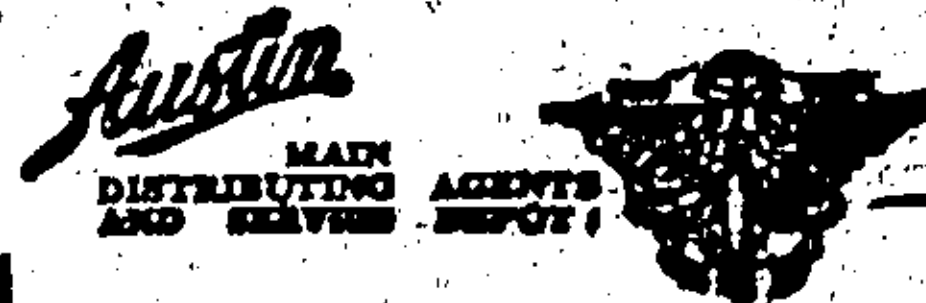


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[733]

STATE BALL AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

HISTORIC FUNCTION.

In honour of the King and Queen of Belgium a State ball was given at Buckingham Palace on July 9th.

The guests arrived by various entrances up till ten o'clock, and passed up the Grand Staircase to the State Floor and Ball-room. The members of the Royal family not in residence at the Palace arrived by the garden entrance, and were conducted to the White Drawing-room, where, at ten o'clock a procession was formed for the journey thence through the range of State apartments to the Ball-room.

The King escorted Queen Elisabeth, and King Albert conducted Queen Mary. The Kings wore uniforms, and both Queens were charmingly dressed.

When their Majesties and party, escorted by State and household officials, reached the throne dais, they found the general body of guests waiting beyond a space reserved for the Royal quadrille, with which, in accordance with ancient custom, the ball was opened. When this had ended and the participants had retired to the dais, the cordon which had kept a space reserved for them was removed and the floor space given up entirely to the dancers. The members of the Royal family did not remain as mere spectators after the opening quadrille, but frequently joined in the dancing. At a selected time the Royal procession was re-formed and an adjournment was made to the ball supper-room, where about one hundred of the distinguished British and foreign guests were invited to join the Royal party at supper. A procession back to the ball-room followed the Royal supper, and yet another when the dancing ended in the early hours of the morning.

The presence of Yeomen of the Guard and Gentlemen-at-Arms added a mediæval touch to the scene. The band of the Royal Artillery supplied the instrumental music.

A BRILLIANT DISPLAY.

Special interest attached to the State ball as being the first held since the war. The last occasion was on July 16th, 1914. The ball acquired colour from the fact that the Guards' officers, field officers, and staff officers were in full-dress uniforms. Ladies, remembering this, chose black, white, grey, and delicate colours for their dresses, avoiding bright shades of rose or red, so that the general effect should not be marred by discords in tone. The entrée of the Royal procession to the raised dais in the ball-room was an event that guests desired to witness at quarters as close as they could. Preceded by the great Officers of State, the King escorted Queen Elisabeth, who was wearing a robe of yellow silk made in mediæval length of fine embroidered with gold and trimmed with gold lace, the design in which was outlined in diamonds. Her Majesty wore diamond and pearl ornaments and several decorations. Her Majesty was immediately followed by King Albert escorting Queen Mary, whose dress was of a soft deep blue, with a tone of violet in it, like the heart of a fine sapphire. It was of softest satin, brocaded in a most effective design with gold. The bodice was finished with gold embroidery on lisse and with fine gold lace. The blue of the ribbon of the Garter worn across it accorded with it harmoniously. Her Majesty also had a high crown of diamonds, the design being of an alternate fleur-de-lis and cross of St. George, and the neck and corsage jewels included the Stars of Africa and the Koh-i-noor, also some fine-diamonded-surrounding sapphires. A large Court circle followed, including the Duke of York, Princess Mary, and Prince Henry. Her Royal Highness was all in white, a charming girlish gown of white chiffon draped in long points and having pretty embroidery on seed pearls and silver. Princess Mary wore a band of diamonds in her hair, one or two small diamond brooches in her corsage, and a single row of pearls round her neck. Princess Helena Victoria was in a soft and lustrous grey satin gown veiled with a long tabard of beautiful platinum lace. Her Highness wore a diadem of diamonds and pearl and diamond ornaments. The purple red-lined ribbon of the G.B.E. was worn across the bodice and the badge on it. Lady Patricia Ramsay's charming ball gown was of blush rose-pink chamoise, which was veiled with fine net closely sewn over with mother-of-pearl beads and tiny sequins. Very beautiful diamond and pearl ornaments were worn.

INTERESTING ROYAL VISIT. HIS MAJESTY CHALLENGED AT A CASTLE.

A Pioneer special cable, dated London July 12th, states:—Their Majesties have concluded a two days' visit to the Channel Islands, where they were enthusiastically welcomed with quaint feudal ceremonies, in which local Seigneurs, in Norman—French—paid homage to King George as the King and Duke of Normandy. His Majesty on landing at Jersey waived the right of service by the Seigneurs riding white chargers into the water to meet him, jocularly remarking that the water was too deep. Afterwards, His Majesty attended a session of the Deputies with Jurats and Rectors in striking robes, and the flag of Normandy hanging above the King's seat. The proceedings were conducted in French. Subsequently, His Majesty received the homage of the Seigneurs in the Royal Court. The King occupied the seat used by Sir Walter Raleigh when Governor of the islands. He clasped the hands of the central Seigneurs of the line of Seigneurs who recited the homage. An interesting visit was paid to Montfort Castle, where the King was challenged by a French by the Halberdier Guard, and allowed to enter the Castle on the President of the State (local legislature) answering the challenge—Sa Majesté le Roi.

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WEATHER REPORT.

August 17th, at 11.25.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, etc.—A depression or typhoon of unknown intensity forming within 60 miles of Lat. 20 deg. N. and Long. 117 deg. E.

August 17th, at 11.35.—Local signal No. 1 hoisted.

August 17th, at 11.39.—Pressure has increased slightly from Foochow to Hongkong and from Formosa to Luzon. A belt of low pressure extends from Haiphong to the Bashi Channel.

Observations received from the *Cherillon* indicate that a depression or typhoon is forming to the South of the Straits.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 73.49 inches against an average of 60.10 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	(N.E. winds, possibly freshening to a gale; fair at first, rain later.)
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooks	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

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FOR HAIPHONG via Pakhoi

S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 1st Sept.

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

S.S. "HOZUI MARU" ... on or about 1st Sept.

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Tel. No. 155.

M. KOBAYASHI,
Agent,
Top Floor, King's Building
Tel. No. 140.

THE WORLD THEATRE.

Phone No. 1337

Phone No. 1337

(Next The Sun Co. Des Vaux Road Central).
All Tram Cars stop at this Theatre.Tuesday, 16th to Thursday, 18th August.
9.15 p.m.BETTY BRICE
in
"LOYALTY"An Intensely Dramatic Story of Gripping Actions
in six parts.Thursday, the 18th inst. at 5.15 p.m.
"VANISHING TRAILS"
Episodes 1 & 2.2.30 p.m. } 17th & 18th Episodes of "THE MOON RIDERS."
7.15 p.m. }

[1166]

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for NEW YORK via Suez.

s.s. "KENDAL CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 30th Sept.

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BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.FUMES having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port
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s.s. "TRIESTE" ... sailing End of August.

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Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

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Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

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N. Y. K.

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SEATTLE & VICTORIA or VANCOUVER via Manila, Keelung,
Shanghai & Japan portsCargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific
and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.FURUKI MARU (Shanghai direct) ... Tuesday, 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU ... Friday, 9th Sept., at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU (omitting Manila) ... Tuesday, 4th Oct., at 11 a.m.
SUWA MARU (Nagasaki direct) ... Saturday, 29th Oct., at 11 a.m.LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez
Port Said and Marseilles.MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 19th Aug., at 11 a.m.
SADO MARU ... Friday, 2nd Sept., at 11 a.m.
KITANO MARU ... Friday, 16th Sept., at 11 a.m.HAMBURG, LONDON & ROTTERDAM
TOTTORI MARU ... Monday, 22nd August.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 20th Sept., at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 18th Oct., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via PANAMA.

LYONS MARU ... Saturday, 20th Aug., at 11 a.m.
TAKAOKA MARU ... Thursday, 25th Aug., at 11 a.m.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via CAPS.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Friday, 16th September.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

MORIOKA MARU ... Saturday, 20th Sept., at 11 a.m.
TAMBA MARU ... Friday, 2nd Oct., at 11 a.m.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

YEBOSHI MARU ... Tuesday, 30th Aug., at 11 a.m.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ... Friday, 19th Aug., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MITO MARU ... Thursday, 18th Aug., at 11 a.m.
INABA MARU ... Saturday, 20th Aug., at 11 a.m.
KAMO MARU ... Thursday, 1st Sept., at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

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EMPIRE CABLE RATES.
VALUE OF NEWS SERVICES.Mr. Keith Murdoch, London editor and
manager of the United Cable Service
(Australia), on the eve of leaving for
Australia to take up the position of
editor-in-chief of the Melbourne Herald
publications was entertained at luncheon
at Printing House-square by Viscount
Northcliffe and the directors of the
Times.Viscount Northcliffe presided, and pro-
posed the toast of Mr. Murdoch's health.
The distinguished company present, he
said, had assembled to bid farewell, God-
speed, and success to one who "in the
short space of fewer than six years had
made many friends for himself in the
world of the newspaper. (Cheers.) Dur-
ing these years Mr. Murdoch had per-
formed a great service to the British
Commonwealth. "I can say," Lord
Northcliffe continued, "having worked
in co-operation with him during those
six years, that I hardly knew any other
brother of the pen who has done so much
in that period." (Cheers.) It is an
open secret that it was due to his initia-
tive that the Australians and the rest
of us were removed from Gallipoli.
Coming to Europe for the first time, he
went to the Peninsula, and for the first
time the truth was revealed. He brought
a despatch, a very terrible despatch,
which I believe was intended to be sent
to Australia. He showed that despatch
to me, and I suggested that despatch
which would be spent in trying to get
ghostly record to the Antipodes could be
better used for the purpose of immediate
action. He will correct me if I am
wrong, but I think I asked him to take
action. He said, "I am sorry, but I am
not Mr. Lloyd George, and one of the
fine pieces of work the Prime Minister
did in the war was to circulate the docu-
ment to the whole Cabinet, which then
consisted of twenty people. As a result
of Keith Murdoch's despatch immediate
action began to be taken, and that hor-
rible story was concluded." That was a re-
markable beginning to his career in
Europe.There are various kinds of propa-
ganda. I can assure you that in my
mind accurately to represent nations,
accurately to represent the life of Great
Britain to the other associated British
nations is of vital importance. (Cheers.)
We have to contend with all sorts of
other propagandists. We have to con-
tend with very high cable rates. (Hear,
hear.) We have to realize that, after all,
the chief interests of the people in a
country are their own local interests.
Dr. Johnson once said that a runaway
horse in Fleet-street was of more impor-
tance to the people of this neighbourhood
than a typhoon in China involving the
loss of 100,000 lives. So it is that the
man who sits at this end of the cable
has to make his news sufficiently interest-
ing to stand out against the local news.
Keith Murdoch has done that, and I
am very sure that when he gets down
under the press, the great Melbourne
Herald, the only evening paper among
a population of 800,000 he will make
the same use of his great journalistic
skill in telling Australians how much we
admire them and how truly we know
that there is not purely a country of
droughts and rabbits.Lord Northcliffe, in conclusion, asked
Mr. Murdoch to accept from him a col-
league in Printing House-square, among
whom he had worked a memento in the
form of a silver inkstand, engraved with
a picture of the old square around which
the Times offices are built.

IMPERIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Murdoch, in reply, paid a tribute
to Lord Northcliffe as a great journalist,
a great leader of men, and a true
and faithful friend. It was not
for him, Mr. Murdoch continued, to offer
advice or suggestions, but there were
two subjects on which he felt bound to
say something. One was the need of im-
proving vastly the supply of news to the
outer Dominions. They could not be
satisfied with their present quantity, or
even double that quantity. Distances
were bridged and cables frequently lacked
work, but the news that could go did
not go because the price was prohibitive.
They did their best, and met astonishing
bills. What more could they do while
every word cost from 7d. to 3s.? The
result was that isolation was more mark-
ed than it need be, and their life was
not so full. The question had its im-
perial aspect, and that alone was worth
attention. Connected with this subject
was the great one, little understood
thought, of maintaining London as the
news centre of the world. "I stood
not long ago," Mr. Murdoch said, "in
the syndicate room of a great New
York daily. Many of you have seen it,
its thirty desks, each with its private
wire, leading to many parts of the world
—several supplying Canadian newspapers
with many columns each day. Their
charges are paltry, often only \$70 a week
for three columns of delivered news daily.
Most of you are generous in your
arrangements for the supply of your
proofs to overseas journals. I would
urge you all to continue to be so.

INFLUENCE OF THE PRESS.

Mr. W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of
Australia, proposed the health of Lord
Northcliffe, who stood, he said, if any
man did, for the Press of Great Britain.
Lord Northcliffe's record during the war
was one of which any man might be
proud. If they were to say that this or
that man did more than another to win
the war they must accord to Lord North-
cliffe the right to stand in the very first
ranks of those who enabled Great Brit-
tain to stand firm during the darkest
hours, and enabled us to achieve victory.
Who could put a limit to the influence
of the Press? That it had a limit he
did not say, because, after all, it
need hardly say, because, after all, it
the Press could do very much, and was
doing very much. He agreed with all
Lord Northcliffe and Mr. Murdoch had
said as to the necessity of getting a
better news service to the outlying parts
of the Empire. The present state of
things was a menace to the Empire. Mr.
Murdoch had spoken of a room in New
York from which radiated wires bearing
news all over the earth putting the Ame-
rican view. It might be good, or it
might be bad, but it was their view. A
world relying on this presentation of
facts was naturally profoundly affected
by it. "We who are no mean part of
(Continued at foot of next column.)Cuticura Will Help
You Look Your BestMake the Cuticura Trio your every-
day toilet preparations and watch
your skin, hair and hands improve.
The Soap to cleanse and purify, the
Ointment to soothe and heal, and the
Talcum to powder and perfume.Keep in. Talcum in 24. Ointment in 24. Soap in 24.
Full directions on each tin. Write for free booklet
"Cuticura Soap and Ointment" to J. C. Cuticura
Sole Cuticura Soap and Ointment.

[13-26]

"Gets-It" Peels
My Corns Off!Any Corn or Callus Comes Off Peace-
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a corn or callus the "Gets-It" way.
You spend 2 or 3 seconds putting on
2 or 3 drops of "Gets-It," about asUse "Gets-It," peel off corn this way.
Simple as putting on your hat. "Gets-
It" does away forever with "corns,"
"stuck," troublesome, pain-
ful, greasy ointments that rub off
blood-letting knives, and scabs
that slip into the "corns." "Gets-It"
cures pain. Your aching corn shrinks,
dies, loosens from the toe. You peel
the corn painlessly from your toe in
one complete piece. There is the
pleasure of it—you peel it off.
You would a banana skin. Nothing
else but "Gets-It" can do it. Get
peaceful, common sense "Gets-It."
"Gets-It" is the guaranteed money-
back corn-remover, the only sure
way, costs but a trial of a few cents
and scores. Mfg. by E. Lawrence &
Co., Chicago, U. S. A.Obtainable and
all Chemists from
Stevens & MULLINE
& PHIPPS (A&L),
Ldn. Prince's
Bldgs. Hongkong.

[1011]

this Empire," Mr. Hughes added, "de-
pend on cable services over which stands
a guardian with a sword of flame, and
it is with the utmost difficulty that your
slightest message passes. With the pre-
sent cable charges how can you keep
before the people of the Empire a fair
presentation of what Great Britain
stands for? What, too, do you know
of us in Australia? If I forgot all my
forty years in Australia, and saw Aus-
tralia through the spectacles of an at-
tenuated and emasculated cable service,
I should look upon it as a country of
desolation and despair; a country that
persisted in living when by all the laws
of God and man it ought to have been
destroyed, but that is not Australia.
Why, last year we spent \$70,000,000 in
Australia on Imperial defence. We
spent more per head than any other part
of the Empire. The way to improve the
situation is to have cheaper cables, and
at the Conference which is now sitting
in this city this is one of the things
which matter most. Will you who really
control public opinion in England stand
by us and insist that this which ought
to have been done long ago, is done
now?"Lord Northcliffe replied to the toast,
and said that, as every winter his doctor
told him away, he proposed in the com-
ing winter to pay a visit to Australia.
When he came back he hoped he would
be able to tell them whether all the things
said by Mr. Hughes were accurate.

INDO-CHINA

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SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION
BANGKOK via SWATOW ... "MINGSEANG" ... Thurs. 18th Aug. Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "HOPKANG" ... Thurs. 18th Aug. Noon.
KORE via SHANGHAI ... "FOOKANG" ... Fri. 19th Aug. Noon.
SHANGHAI ... "WINGSEANG" ... Fri. 19th Aug. Noon.
MANILA ... "LOONGSEANG" ... Fri. 19th Aug. Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "YUSANG" ... Sat. 21st Aug. Noon.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ... "LOKSEANG" ... Tues. 23rd Aug. Noon.
TIENTSIN ... "CHIPSING" ... Tues. 23rd Aug. Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "YATSHING" ... Tues. 23rd Aug. Noon.
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steamers s.s. "HINSANG" and s.s. "YANNIS" both steamers
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via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger
accommodation.

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M.V. "GLENAR" ... 30th Sept.
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE" ... 10th Oct.HOMEWARDS.
Vessel Leaves Hongkong Discharges
M.V. "GLENAR" ... 3rd Sept. GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
M.V. "GLENARA" ... 6th Sept. GENOA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
M.V. "GLENARIFFE" ... 25th Sept. GENOA, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & HULL.
M.V. "GLENAR" ... 30th Sept. GENOA & ROTTERDAM.Movements are subject to change without notice.
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Two steamers of about 8,400 tons deadweight each.
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NEW YORK via Suez

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S.S. "SANDON HALL" ... 19th Sept.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & GLASGOW
S.S. "KENTUCKY" ... 11th Oct.

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For particulars of sailings/shippers are requested to apply
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(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.)

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S.S. "ATREUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 28th Aug.
S.S. "CITY OF CANTON" ... via Suez Canal ... 8th Sept.
* Calls at Boston.Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON, REISS & CO. CANTON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI (Freight only)	"COMMANDEMENT MAGES" about 24th Aug.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	"ARMAND BEHIC" 10,000 ...	On or about 16th Sept.
MADEIRAS, KORE & YOKOHAMA	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000 ...	On or about 18th Aug.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUZUKI & PORT SAID	"CORDILLERE" 10,000 ...	During 2nd part of Sept.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc. apply to—

R. BODENFUSHER,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good
accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fanlight staterooms
and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

(AND RETURN)

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ...	Capt. W. C. Pasmore	FRIDAY, Aug. 19th, at 3 p.m.
"HAIHONG" ...	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY, Aug. 23rd, at 3 p.m.
"HAIHONG" ...	Capt. W. Cooper	FRIDAY, Aug. 26th, at 3 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.P. & O. - British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DUNERA"	5,400	20th Aug. 11 A.M.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"MANILA"	7,300	27th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"EASTERN"	9,000	6th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DILWARA"	5,400	11th Sept.	Singapore, Colombo, & Bombay
"KHYBER"	9,000	16th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHYA"	9,000	14th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SARDINIA"	6,800	28th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARMALA"	9,000	11th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"JAPAN"	6,100	30th Aug.	Calcutta via Straits.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	22nd Aug. Noon.	Malta, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane.
"EASTERN"	4,000	19th Sept.	Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"TANDA"	7,000	19th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.
"NAGPORE"	5,300	25th Aug.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"DILWARA"	5,400	30th Aug.	Shanghai only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by R.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the portion of their P. & O. Tickets to Singapore or Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels measuring not more than 2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc. apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"HIMALAYA MARU" ... Saturday, 20th Aug.
* Call Marseilles.BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.
"PANAMA MARU" ... Thursday, 25th Aug.BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR PORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE
"GANGES MARU" ... Thursday, 25th Aug.DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service
"BUSHO MARU" ... Thursday, 1st Sept.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service (taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands).

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly passenger service (taking cargo at intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway).
"AFRICA MARU" (Omit Dairen) ... Tuesday, 30th Aug.
"HAWAII MARU" ... Thursday, 1st Sept.NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.
"AMUR MARU" ... Wednesday, 14th Sept.NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.
"HAMBURG MARU" ... Wednesday, 31st Aug.JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"CHOSEI MARU" ... Thursday, 1st Sept.
"BOEMA MARU" ... Monday, 2nd Oct.KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.
"AMAKURA MARU" ... Friday, 28th Aug.TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY
"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 25th Aug.
For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 144 & 745

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Dep. Hongkong for Australia
"TAIYUAN"	31st Aug.	24th Aug. 4 p.m.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.
For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & H'PHONG	"KAIKONG"	On 18th Aug. 9 A.M.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KOCHEW"	On 18th Aug. Noon
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"HUBER"	On 21st Aug. 10 A.M.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"YINGCHOW"	On 21st Aug. 4 P.M.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KANCHOW"	On 23rd Aug. 10 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 23rd Aug. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 24th Aug. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUINING"	On 28th Aug. Noon.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUINYANG"	On 27th Aug. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 30th Aug. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Operating the following L.R. Shipping Lines:

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE

(Calling Shanghai & Japan Ports).

S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE" ... From Hongkong ... Arrive Seattle Sept. 2nd.

FOR HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO.
S.S. "HAWKEYE STATE" ... Oct. 2nd ... Oct. 24th Arrive San Francisco.

FOR TRIESTE & HAMBURG

S.S. "CHINA SEAS" ... Aug. 25th

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

(Calling at Manila, Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama)

S.S. "AMERCO" ... Freight only Sept. 6th

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.

Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone 2477 & 2478.

5th Floor, Hotel Marlborough.

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

TO

SAIGON-SINGAPORE-BATAVIA

and other JAVA PORTS.

PASSENGERS & FREIGHT.

FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT.

S.S. "GLYMONT" ... Sailing Sept. 2nd.

S.S. "CADABETTA" ... Sailing Sept. 15th.

FREIGHT ONLY.

FOR SAIGON.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S.S. BOARD.

OFFICES

5th Floor, Hotel Marlborough, Telephone 2477 & 2478.

PASSENGER OFFICE, QUEEN'S BUILDING, 2, ICE HOUSE ST.

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SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP
LINES, INC..

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone 2477 & 2478.

AGENTS

5th Floor

Hotel Marlborough.

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CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE

For AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA & SANDAKAN

"VICTORIA" Aug. 27th.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO. LTD.

Agents.

Tel. 2307

113, Cornhill Road, Central

